

Vol. XXIII

AND · LONDON

Price Sixpence.

(THE OLD HOUSE) 23, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL AND

COMFORTING

HNSTON'S CORN FLOU

"IS DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR."-THE LANCET. REFUSE OTHER KINDS WHEN OFFERED INSTEAD.

JOHNSTON'S SCOTCH OATMEAL, superior quality. Fackets, 4, 8, and 16 oz., and Calico Bags, 4 and 7 lbs

STOCK.

Illustrated Pamphlet gratis and application to the free post

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS.

CORNHILL, LONDON.

CARACAS COCOA

A Choice Prepared Cocoa.

"A most delicious and valuable article."-Standard.

"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

Paris Exhibition.

AWARD. **SYDNEY**, 1880.

COCOA EXTRACT.

Pure Cocoa Only, deprived of the superfluous oil.

"If properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."

Food, Water, and Air, Dr. HASSALL.

"It is strictly pure, and well manufactured."

—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst.

(Registered)

THIS CELEBRATED and FAVOURITE VELVETEEN having now been before the Public for several years, has given universal satisfaction.

Dyed by Messrs. J. and J. M. Worrall, of Ordsall, by a new patent process, with all their latest improvements, for RICHNESS of COLOUR, LUSTROUS SILKY FINISH, and DURABILITY of WEAR, it cannot be surpassed. THIS VELVETEEN is likewise supplied in all the newest and most fashionable COLOURS.

FROM FIRST-CLASS DRAPERS. BE HAD RETAIL

See Opinions of all Fashion Papers.

REGISTERED OCTOBER, 1879.
STAMPED IN WHITE ON BACK OF EVERY YARD WITH NAME AND TRADE-MARK.

FIRS-CLASS DRAPRS. SOLD BY

THIS ELEGANT MATERIAL, possessing the lustre, softness, and tone of the Best Lyons Velvet, is the perfection of Manufacture. the Pile being quite fast, and the Colour permanent.

EACH PIECE AND BOX STAMPED "AMETHYST." RETAIL BY ALL THE LEADING DRAPERS THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM. Wholesale: RALPH HALL and CO., Manchester and London.

GOLD MEDAL]

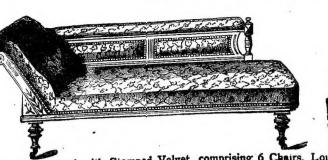
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

[PARIS, 1878

BARTHOLOMEW AND CO., FINSBURY, LONDON,

FURNITURE OF COOD MAKE ANO DESIGN AT VERY MODERATE COST.

BED ROOM SUITES IN PINE from 9 Guineas.





purpose

for Benevolent purity, &c., for giving a or Communities, 8



FURNITURE OF GOOD MAKE AND DESIGN AT VERY MODERATE COST.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE BY POST.

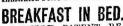
DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Covered with Stamped Velvet, comprising 6 Chairs, Lounge and Pair Easy Chairs, packed and delivered free on receipt of Remittance, 17 GUINEAS.

RTER'



LITERARY MACHINE

For holding a book or writing-desk, lamp, &c., in any position, over an easy chair, bed, or so'a, obviating the fatigue and inconvenience of incessant stooping while reading or writing. Invaluable to invalids and students. Admirably adapted for India. Moost useful gift. Prices from £1 15. Illustrated Price List Post Free.



CARTER'S PATENT RE-VOLVING BED TABLE. Ad-justable to any height or inclina-tion, for reading or writing. Prices from 22 5s. Illustrated Price List Post Free.



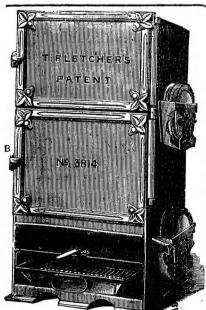
Invalid Adjustable Couches and Beds, from £5 10s.; Wicker Bath Chairs, £2 2s.; Exercising Chairs, with Horse Action for Indigestion, 55 5s.; Carrying Chairs, £2 165.6d.; Reclining Boards, £15s.; Trapped Commodes, £1 5s. Ferambulators, £1 5s.; Leg Rests, £1 10s.; Back Rests, 12s. 6d.; Self-propelling Chairs, £6 10s.; Bed Tables, from 15s. each, &c. Illustrated Price List Post Free.

J. CARTER, 6a, New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, London, W









FLETCHERS

PATENT VENTILATED

At a cost of less than one halfpenny per hour for gas his oven will grill, roast, toast, bake, warm dishes an plates, and, with the assistance of FLETCHER'S PATENT SOLID FLAME BOILING BURNERS FATENT SOLID FLAME BOILING BURNERS, will do everything possible with a first-rate open fire (except drying clothes on washing days).

It is unapproached by any oven for pastry, and is fully hot in one minute after the gas is lighted.

Fish, joint, and pastry can be cooked all at once, in the most perfect manner, without the slightest taint from one to the other; the cooking is always good, and always alike.

It will roat Leiter a strength of the property of the slightest taint always alike.

It will roast Joints and Fowls both at once, at least as well as an open fire.

Complete Illustrated List of Gas Cooking and labour saving appliances free by post.

List of Gas and Petroleum Laboratory Furnaces and Apparatus, price 2d.

THOS. FLETCHER,

& 6, MUSEUM STREET, WARRINGTON.

MADE IN SPECIAL AND GREATLY IMPROVED PATTERNS, in Sizes to Suit all Tables, up to 9 yards long or 4 yards wide, in superior texture, at Manufacturers' Prices.

CRESTS, COATS OF ARMS, &c. WOVEN IN BY A NEW METHOD Free of Charge on orders over £10. PURE IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS of the heaviest make, and

in every width up to 4 yards wide. IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, all pure flax, in every size and price

IRISH LINENS in all descriptions for Family and Household Use.
PATTERNS, ESTIMATES, AND SKETCHES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

WALPOLE BROTHERS, Irish Linen Warehouses

LONDON: 43a, PALL MALL, S.W.
SUFFOLK STREET. BELFAST: I, DONEGALL SQUARE WEST.

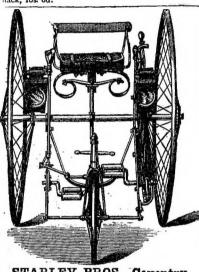
DUBLIN. 8 & 9, SUFFOLK STREET.

"THE LANCET." EXTRACT FROM



"THE Corsets of Madame Cave are the best we have ever seen, and will give perfect supporr. Ladies inclined to embon-point may derive benefit from them, the belt keeping the figure down to its proper proportion, at the same time ensuring great comfort, as it cannot by any chance slip out of its place, as so many belts do, causing great inconvenience and sometimes pain."

ence and sometimes pain. These Corsets are manufactured by E. IZOD and SON, and may be had of all respectable Drapers through the Wholesale Houses, or by letter, of House, los. 6d., 158., 218., 318. 6d. Black or Scarlet, 28. 9d., 188., 258. White for Nursing, 178. 9d. Black iatin, 428. The Belt only, Best quality, White, 9s. 3d., llack, 10s. 6d.



STARLEY BROS., Coventry.

LISTS FREE. Edinburgh: W. HISLOP, 63, North Bridge.

STONE'S PATENT BOXES, As recently Improved and Perfected. FOR THE SAFE AND CRDERLY KEEPING OF ALL PAPERS, MANUSCRIPT OR PRINTED.



Al sizes from ordinary letter size to large tolio for the Times or Standard.

Ask your Stantoner for a Sample Box, price ss. 6d.

AND INITIAL LETTERS. ABCDE

FOR SEWING ON HOUSEHOLD -LINEN, SOCKS

Any name can be had in Old English Any name can be had in the figure in for 6s. 6d. a Gross.

The Letters are manufactured in three sizes of Old English Type in Turkey Red. Orders can also be executed in Black, both of which are warranted per

ectly fast.

The price of the Single Letters in Red is 2s., 3s., and

The price of the Single Leaves, 6d, per gross box.

Shirt Labels manufactured in every variety.

Samples and Prices forwarded on application.

SOLD BY DRAPERS AND HOSIERS

EVERYWHERE.

New Pattern Books are ready for AUTUMN and WINTER, 1880, including the MOST FASHIONABLE MIXTURES for LADIES (Post Free).

Egerton Burnett's

Include the best makes of this indispensable material, and can be relied on to stand Wind and Weather on Land and Sea, in Summer or Winter, for LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, OR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

REPEATEDLY SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Prices: 1s. 2½d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11½d. yard, &c. Special Strong Make for Gentlemen and Boys, 54 inches, from 2s. 11d. per yard



OTHER FASHIONABLE PURE WOOL DRESS FABRICS. BLACK SERGES as supplied by E. B. for COURT MOURNING. E. B.'s Superior Blankets and Rugs as supplied to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
Goods packed for Exportation. Orders are daily arriving from all parts. Carriage paid to
LONDON, DUBLIN, CORK, or BELFAST.

EGERTON BURNETT, Address:

Woollen Warehouse, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

CAUTION.—Egerton Burnett has NO AGENTS; all Orders are executed and sent direct from E. B.'s Warehouse. ANY LENGTH CUT.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

FOR

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for children, aged people, and invalids."

IN ONE POUND ONE SHILLING CANISTERS. WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS, SOLD EVERYWHERE. J.R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

"INVALUABLE AS A CUSTOMARY APERIENT FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

London Medical Record.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Dr. Roberts, M.D., F.R.C.P., Univ. Coll. Hosp.

Recommended as the RICHEST of APERIENT WATERS.

Baron Liebig in "Lancet."

"Highly beneficial in bilious attacks and sick headaches."

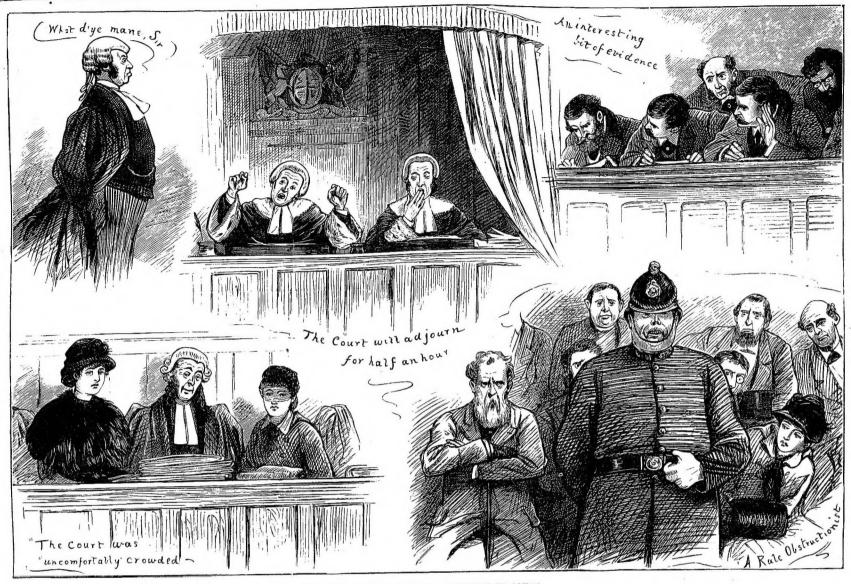
Dr. Silver, F.R.C.P., Charing Cross Hospital.

THE NAME OF THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, ON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS. Of all Chemists, 1s. 6d. and 2s. per bottle. Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful

No. 582.—Vol. XXIII. Reg^{d.} at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881

PRICE SIXPENCE
Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny



THE STATE TRIAL IN DUBLIN-SKETCHES IN COURT



Mr. Michael Davitt



-The evils inseparable from party Government have frequently been pointed out, but it is not often that they are so strikingly exhibited as in the present position of affairs in England. Had the Liberals opposed the Tory Government in a temperate spirit, and had their criticisms been approved by the majority of the constituencies, there is no reason to suppose that on their return to power they would have been confronted by an unusual number of difficulties. What they did, however, was to denounce Lord Beaconsfield in unmeasured language, and to pledge themselves to reverse his policy. The results are now plain enough, and probably nobody regrets the violence of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues so much as they do themselves. Everywhere they have to deal with perplexities which are either entirely due to their own imprudence, or have been rendered more complicated by their vehement speeches. In Eastern Europe English influence has almost ceased to be of the slightest importance, and we may soon see questions in which we are deeply interested disposed of by Powers whose sympathies have been recklessly alienated. We are obliged to "scuttle from Candahar" for no better reason than that in a period of electioneering excitement the Afghan War was condemned as wicked. In Ireland one of the most dangerous agitations of modern times has been stimulated by Mr. Gladstone's wild statement about the manner in which the proposal to establish the Irish Church was brought within the range of practical politics, and by his vague humanitarian promises. Even the rising in the Transvaal must be traced mainly to his well-known utterances about the inalienable rights of nationalities. The lesson to be derived from all this is sufficiently obvious; and it is likely to be still further impressed upon us by very disagreeable experience.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE SPEAKER .- It has been the custom of recent years-for formerly he was often treated with very scant ceremony-to profess exceeding deference to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and to regard him as hedged around with a sort of divine majesty. The paralysis of public business, however, which has prevailed for several sessions past, coupled with the occurrence of constant "scenes" in the House, leads the unbiassed outsider to suspect that the deference which is paid to the Speaker is rather nominal than real, and that the awful dignitary (we speak of the office, not of the individual holding it) is rather of the nature of a solemn sham. In the composition of the modern Speaker, there seems to be too much wig and mace and not enough human being. We must not attribute undue weight to the Parliamentary precedents of two hundred years ago, because the habit of discipline and obedience was much stronger then than now. But at all events it is pretty clear that the Speakers of the first half of the seventeenth century possessed more personal influence than the Speakers of the last half of the nineteenth century. The Speaker ought to know better than any man in the House when legitimate discussion degenerates into mere obstruction. For example, these recent amendments to the Address, and the debates tacked thereto, have been nothing better than sheer barefaced obstruction from beginning to end. A knot of Irishmen, who wilfully confuse liberty with license, have taken advantage of rules intended for persons who understand the principles of free debate, and have thus talked against time in order to delay the passage of measures which are distasteful to them. If the Speaker were to say successively to these gentlemen, after a few minutes of their oratory, "Sir, the House has heard enough from you. I bid you be silent," there would be a "scene" or two at first, but we firmly believe, to quote a well-known example of distorted metaphor, that "the Hydra head of Obstruction would have received an effectual rap on the knuckles." As the House of Commons is really in danger of becoming contemptible, it should, by resolution and without debate, confer this power on the Speaker. There would be no fear of his abusing his

REMEDIES AGAINST OBSTRUCTION .-- On the one hand, Mr. Gladstone is preparing an elaborate series of Resolutions as a cure for this alarming disease; on the other hand, the Irish Irreconcileables are proposing to go on obstructing even if they are sent to gaol for it. Foreign Parliaments have all got some form or other of the clôture, and it looks as if we should have to adopt something of the same sort, only we hope an English name will be found for the arrangement. But this elaborate system of "shut-up" seems more fitted to prevent the deadlocks which would otherwise occasionally arise in all Assemblies composed of heterogeneous elements than as a remedy for our present troubles. For the Irish Obstructives something is needed of a simpler and more sledge-hammer sort. It is painful to have to say so, but these men act like an alien element in the machinery of the British Constitution, the reason being that, as regards Ireland, they hate the British Constitution, and would like to subvert it. Men holding such views are sure, if they are allowed to do so, to abuse the freedom of debate. The plan we have suggested is that the Speaker, intervening on behalf of the House, should command them to be silent. Should they refuse, and become utterly impracticable, we must carry on the government of Ireland without their assistance. It

is of no use mincing matters; either the Obstructives must consent to act like Constitutional M.P.'s; or we must let them have their own way, which is equivalent to letting Ireland drift into a kind of anarchical independence; or we must govern Ireland like a Crown Colony. We honestly believe that the last plan would be a great blessing for poor Erin. If she could be kept "out of politics" for fifty years, and demagogues and so-called patriots were sternly discountenanced; if, in short, she were governed as despotically yet as impartially and beneficently as India is governed, capital and enterprise would speedily be attracted, and the miserable poverty which now forms the agitators' opportunity would before long be banished. But such an heroic reform as this is as unlikely to happen under the present Whig-Radical Government as the introduction into Ireland of a body of green-complexioned colonists from the planet Mars.

CANDAHAR AND AYOOB KHAN. --- The determination of the Government to withdraw from Candahar has already begun to produce serious results. Had an announcement been made that we intended to keep it, or at any rate that we would not abandon it until we had established a satisfactory system of government, it is probable that Ayoob Khan would have given up his pretensions. Now, however, he has been encouraged to prepare for the renewal of his attack; and it is certain that when our troops are recalled he will advance from Herat. His partisans have, it seems, taken possession of so many of the roads to the west and north of Candahar that the English force is in danger of being blockaded; and it is expected that there will be an increasing difficulty in obtaining grain and forage. If he can already pursue so bold a course, what may be anticipated when his army is reorganised and he has nothing to fear from England? Candahar will inevitably become subject to him; and he will then be in a position to think of adding Cabul to his other conquests. Even, however, if he did not attempt to seize northern Afghanistan, there would be danger enough in his possession of the southern and eastern part of the country. If we are too generous to think of our own interests, we might surely give some attention to the probable effect of our policy on the Afghans. We are about to plunge them into a period of bitter strife, when it would be comparatively easy for us to maintain peace and to promote the permanent welfare of the population.

Snow in London.-We have had in our midst during the last few days a personage in a white coat, who as an Obstructionist puts to shame the puny efforts of the Biggars and Parnells. Snow has been King this week; he has occupied a vast amount of space in the daily papers, and his doings have attracted far more eager readers than the interminable oratory of Hibernian "pathriots" in the House of Commons. To a Northern American Tuesday's snow storm would seem rathera "one-horse affair," but to us denizens of this "tight little island," where, except in the supply of fog, Nature works on a very modest and moderate scale, the visitation was phenomenal. If our memory serves us rightly there has not been such a downfall in London for fourteen years, and what added to the peculiarity of the occurrence was that the snow fell, not as English snow generally falls, half-thawing and with a calm atmosphere, but hard frozen, and driven along by a biting north-easterly "blizzard." In fact, if the thermometer had been twenty degrees lower, one might have imagined one's self in New York. Such visitations being rare here, an exceptionally heavy snow-fall completely paralyses the street traffic, and the greater part of the snow, at any rate on the footpaths, is eventually removed by private enterprise. It is a moot point whether, all things considered, this happy-go-lucky plan answers best, or whether it would not be preferable to have a metropolitan snow-brigade who should turn out at once to cope with the white-uniformed invader. We speak doubtfully, because the problem is not easy of solution, but it is plain that with such a snowfall as that of Tuesday it is both useless and cruel to send out a gang of workhouse paupers. We have just been having a try at the removal of our own domestic snow, in order to allow the butcher and baker, &c., to get entrance to the house, and therefore we can practically bear witness that it requires a man to be pretty active and muscular, and to be skilled in the use of broom and shovel, in order to make any decided impression on such deep snow-drifts. The truth is that these heavy snowfalls are so exceptional that they always take us by surprise. When the thaw comes, the inconvenience is forgotten, and so we shall probably potter on upon our present system, as long as the climate of London remains what it is.

GREEK THREATS .- In its latest Note the Porte manifests a genuinely conciliatory spirit. While insisting that Greece has no real claim to a rectification of frontier, it professes its willingness to make concessions for the sake of peace; and it even invites the Powers to agree upon some line between the proposals contained in its October Note and those of the Berlin Conference. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the Greek Government might obtain peacefully a considerable extension of territory; and it is urged by Europe not to let so favourable an opportunity escape. It still refuses, however, to abate its pretensions. The decision of the Berlin Conference must, it holds, be considered final; and it continues to prepare for the assertion of its claims by force. It may have no serious intention of going to war, but its threats are undoubtedly disquieting, and

it may go so far that retreat will become impossible. If Greece really means to fight, she must have convinced herself that she will receive help. M. Tricoupis, indeed, openly asserts in his journal that England and France are preparing to support her; and there is reason to fear that his repeated statements to this effect have produced a strong impression on his countrymen. A few weeks ago there seemed to be ground for his belief; but it is very doubtful now whether either France or England would intervene. England is so much occupied with difficulties of her own that she is in no mood for fresh enterprises, and France is too anxious about her future to involve herself in unnecessary complications. In these circumstances Greece is playing a very dangerous game, and it is to be hoped that her true position will be made clear to her before she risks everything in a moment of fanatical impulse.

SCARLET FEVER INFECTION .- "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" When we read Mrs. Bright's interesting letter, showing how she diligently anointed her little patient with oil, and when we found that she was warmly backed up by the Medical Officer of Health for Marylebone, and that it was proposed to have public establishments whither scarlet fever patients could be conveyed, and in which both their bodies, their clothes, and their bedding could be rendered absolutely non-infectious, we felt quite a thrill of delight. Against scarlet fever, unlike smallpox (if Mr. P. A. Taylor will permit us to say so) there is no prophylactic, and hitherto it has been most difficult to avoid disseminating the infection. Scarlet fever convalescents, naturally enough sent away for change of air, have continually infected persons in public conveyances and seaside lodgings. Children's winter parties have also proved efficacious in spreading the malady, simply because some of the company, if they have not had the complaint themselves, have been staying in an infected house. Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses after the Christmas holidays watch their pupils' health with especial anxiety, knowing that a single case of sore throat may mean the temporary break-up of the establishment. From these and such like terrors we fancied Mrs. Bright and Mr. Wynter Blyth had delivered us. But alas! Audi alteram partem. Skilled surgeons connected with the Fever Hospital tell us in so many words that the much-vaunted oiling system is a delusion, that it is most dangerous to trust to it, and that the only chance of reducing the present average number of scarlet fever cases is by a rigorous isolation of the convalescing patients. This isolation, as we all know, is, in the case of most persons, a very difficult matter to manage, and, as the risk of catching the complaint chiefly falls on strangers, for whom careless and unconscientious people have no special solicitude, it is to be feared that, unless isolation be made compulsory by law, the process of transmitting the disease will go merrily on.

OVERWORKED SHOPWOMEN. ---- We are glad to see that an association of ladies has been formed for the purpose of promoting "early shopping," and it is to be hoped that their example will be extensively followed. There can be no doubt that shopwomen are at present a badly-used class. Their work begins early, and goes on to a late hour; and the time set apart for their hastily-snatched meals is the only break in their dreary employment. This state of things would be bad enough even if it were not injurious to health; for these young women have surely a right to claim some opportunity for other occupations besides those undertaken for their employers. They are as fond of innocent social pleasures as their neighbours, and it is impossible for them to find much real enjoyment after a hard day's work which exhausts both mind and body. A more genuine grievance could scarcely be submitted to the attention of the public; and it is satisfactory to know that a serious effort to remedy it is at last about to be made. That ladies could effect a reform if they pleased is certain; for they could make it the interest of the employers to be less exacting in their The ladies who are taking the lead in this demands. matter ought also to insist that shopwomen shall have permission to be seated during the intervals which elapse between the serving of customers. In some warehouses this privilege has, we believe, been conceded; but the ordinary rule is still that they shall be on their feet all day. Much suffering is thus inflicted on delicate women, and we are sure it would not be tolerated if the full extent of the hardship were generally realised.

ERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the Terms of Subscription for One Year, paid in advance, including Postage and the extra Christmas and Summer Numbers, for which the publisher is prepared to supply The Grariuc.

All Parts of Europe
Africa, West Coast
Australia
Brazil
Canada
Cape of Good Hope
Thick Edition, or 33s. for the Thin Paper Edition.

The Postage of a Single Copy of THE Grariuc (either the Thick or Thin Edition) to any part of the United Kingdom is ½d.

To any other country mentioned in the above list the charge is rd. thin and 2d. thick; but all Newspapers which are sent abroad must be posted within eight days after the date of publication

To Ceylon
Japan

To Ceylon China

"THE GRAPHIC" IN PARIS

Can be obtained at THE GRAPHIC Office, where all information respecting Subscriptions and Advertisements will be given.

15, RUE BLEUE, PARIS.

NOTICE. - The Half-Sheet this week, although delivered in the middle of the Paper, must be placed for binding between pages 84 and 93.



LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.—
THE CUP. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Alired Ternyson's Tragely in Iwo Acts, THE CUP, at 7.45. Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS at 9.30. Mr. Irving as Louis and Fabien dei FranchiTORSICAN BROTHERS at 9.30. Mr. Irving as Louis and Fabien dei FranchiTorsical Control of the Cup, Today, Saturday, and Saturdays, Jan. 20, Feb. Sanding, Performances of THE CUP, Today, Saturday, and Saturdays, Jan. 20, Feb. Sanding, Performance at 2. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) apen to to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. — Managers, Messrs, A. and S. GATTI.—EVERY EVENING (Doors open 6.36) at 7, THE LOTTERY TICKET. At 7.45, The Grand Pantonime, VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES Monday, Wednesday, and Sautrday at 2. Doors open 1.30 Children and Schools admitted at half-price to Morning Performances on payment at the doors only. The VOKES FAMILY, Master C. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor, Mesdames Maud Howard, Collins, and Julic, Mdlles. Zauli and Zanfretta, &c. Prices from 1s. to 64 4s. Box Office open daily irom to to 5.

PRITANNIA THEATRE, IIOXTON.—Sole Proprietress, DREAM; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE KING WITHOUT A KNOED M. Mrs. S. LANE.—EVERY EVENING at Seven, New Grand Pantomime, LOVES DREAM; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE KING WITHOUT A KNOED M. Mrs. S. Lane; Misses Polie Randall, J. Summers, M. Weatherburn, L. Rayner; Messrs, H. Evans, G. Varnold, G. Lewis, G. B. Bigwood, F. Harrington, E. Prayton, Messrs, H. Evans, G. Varnold, G. Lewis, G. B. Bigwood, F. Harrington, E. Prayton, Miss B. Adams; Messrs, J. Reynolds, E. Newbound. MORNING PERFORMANCE on MONDAY, at a colock.

NEW GRECIAN THEATRE.—Sole Proprietor T. G. CLADE

NEW GRECIAN THEATRE.—Sole Proprietor, T. G. CLARK.
EVERY EVENING, at 7. Grand Christmas Pantomime, HARLEQUIN KING
FROLIC by H. Pettit. Herbert Campbell, Arthur Williams, Monkhouse, Parker,
sennett, &c.; Mesdaunes Du Maurier, M. Loitus, L. Elliott, Inch, Vernon, and M. A.
Victor, J. M. Jones, R. Inch, F. Sims, Wilson, Pierro, Poluski.

BRIGHTON THEATRE ROYAL AND OPERA-HOUSE,

—Proprietress and Marager, Mrs. H. Nye Chart.—On MONDAY, January 22,

and Every Evening until further notice, the Grand Christmas Pantomine, entitled

ALADDIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP.

BERLIOZ'S FAUST.—Repetition SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 29—ST. JAMES'S HALL, at eight.

MUORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS permanently increased to poperformers, rendering it not only the largest, but the best ministrel company in the world, proudly defying all attempts at rivalry.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCABILLY, every night, at 8; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 3 and 8.

Always open despite the weather.

Always open despite the weather.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,

REGENT STREET AND PICCADILLY.

M.R. F.R.E.D.E.R.I.C.K. B.U.R.G.E.S.S.S.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE

Will take place on

TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, FEBRUARY I,

upon which occasion he will have the valuable assistance and co operation.

NEARLY ALL THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS;

connected with the PENCIPAL WEST END THEATRES, including

Miss E. FARREN.

Mr. JOHN RYDER,

Mr. CHARLES WARNER,

Mr. T. SWINBOURNE,

Mr. HARRY JACKSON,

Mr. LIONEL BROUGH,

Mr. HARRY PAULTIN,

Mr. LIONEL BROUGH,

Mr. H. WALSHAM,

MR. EDWARD TERRY,

and the

Mr. IAMES FERNANDEZ,
MR. EDWARD TERRY,
and the
HANLON LEES and AGOUST,
who will appear for the first and positively only time in England, in the great Parisian
absurdity, entitled
"UNE SOIREE EN HABIT NOIR,"
in which
Mr. WILLIAM HANLON LEES,
Mr. FREDERICK HANLON LEES,
Mr. EDWARD HANLON LEES,
Mr. FREDERICK HANLON LEES,
Mr. EDWARD HANLON LEES,
Mr. GEORGE HANLON LEES,
Mr. GEORGE HANLON LEES,
Mr. THE MUSICAL PORTION OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
PROGRAMME
WILL BE ENTRELY NEW FROM BEGINNING TO END,
And embody a large number of New Beautiful Melodies, Glees, Part Songs, and
Concruses, in which the Entire Strength of this,
THE GREATEST MINSTREL COMPANY IN THE WORLD,
NUMBERING UPWARDS OF SEVENTY ARTISTES,
Will appear at both the Day and Night Performances.
G. W. MOORE'S immensely successful Musical and Allegorical Sketch, entitled
"ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY SECONDS,"
"ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY SECONDS,"
"ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY SECONDS,"
Places can now be secured at AUSTIN'S Universal Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.
Prices of Admission—Fauteuils, 5s.
Sofa Stalls, 9s.
Balcony, 2s.
Back of Great Area and Gallery, ONE SHILLING.
Visitors residing in the Country or in the Suburds of London, may secure places by letter. Cheques, Stamps, and P.O.O. to be made payable to A. Austin.

letter. Cheques, Stamps, and P.O.O. to be made payable to A. Austin.

M.R. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall; a New Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A. MUSICAL FAMILY: and SANDFORD AND MERION'S XMAS PARTY, by F. C. Burnand, Music by A. Scott Gatty. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Triday, at 8; Thursday and Saturday, at 3.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place. Admission 18., 28.; Stalls, 38., 55.

HENRI BEAUMONT'S POETIC AND DRAMATIC RECITALS.—Mr. HENRI BEAUMONT can arrange for the delivery of his RECITALS.—Str. HENRI BEAUMONT can arrange for the delivery of his repertoire of choice selections. Terms, from One Guinea. Press Notices and Testimonials upon application.—57, Offord Road, Barnsbury, N.

CAVOY HOUSE.—GALLERY OF EMCRANUSCE.

SAVOY HOUSE,—GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS by the GREAT MASTERS. Also Specimens of Reproductions in Chromo-lithography and Colour Printing, from the Paintings of the English, French, German, and Continental Schools. Catalogues post-free on application to the Manager, at the Gallery, Savoy House, 115 and 116, Strand, London, W.C.

DORÉS GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily to to 6. One Shilling.

I NSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—
The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is now OPEN, from Ten till Size
Admission is; Catalogue 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, S.W.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

Callery, sa, Pall Mall, S.W.

R. P. PHILLEY, Sec.

ROYAL ACAIDEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the ERITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., is NOW OPEN. Open from Nine till Six, One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence, or bound in cloth, with Pencil, One Shilling Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, AND DECORATIVE DESIGNS BY LIVING ARTISTS, now OPEN daily, to to 6. Admission One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD ART SCHOOLS,
7. ELM TREE ROAD, N.W.
Drawing from the Life and Antique Painting from Model and Still Life.
Students specially prepared for Royal Academy.
(SEVEN SUCCESSFUL AT LAST CHRISTMAS COMPETITION.)
Apply to A. A. CALDERON, Esq., Princi

(SEVEN SUCCESSFUL AT LAST CHRISTMAS COMPETITION)
Apply to A. A. CALDERON, Esq., Principal.

THE "GRAPHIC" SCHOOL OF ENGRAVING ON
WOOD.—Some years ago a belief prevailed that before long wood-engraving,
would be superseded by various less costly processes. This belief, without doub,
deterred persons from embarking in a profession which they feared might before long
prove unremunerative. Experience has shown that these fears were baseless. Wood
engraving holds, and is likely to continue to hold, its own against all competitors. But,
meanwhile, there is a great scarcity at the present time of good engravers; and unless a
practical effort is made to attract clever students into the profession, the most artistic
work will fall into the hands of foreigners. For some time past the Proprietors of
the Graphic have experienced an increasing difficulty in obtaining the assistance
of high-class engravers, and they have therefore determined to form a School
Engraving, in which the students will be instructed for a term of five years. No
premium will be required; but the candidates will be selected according to the merits
of their drawings submitted, and after selection they will still have a fortnight's trial
before being definitively accepted. After the first year, the students will be paid a sum
faccording to progress madel varying from £13 in the second, to £75 in the fifth year.
The hours of attendance will be from 9 a.m. until 6 r.m., with an hour allowed for
lessing will be allowed to leave at 5 p.m.
Intending candidates must send in specimens
to their drawings, stating whether they are original or copies, also age of candidate,
addressed "To the Manager of The Graphic, 193, Strand, W.C.," and marked
Drawings for Competition."

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Week-day at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.,
and Brighton for Victoria at 0.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at
10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling
at Claphan Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY. Cheap First Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m.,
and London Bridge at 0.50 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Claphan Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-a-guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and
the Royal Pavillion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any
Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
(By Order)

I. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.



THE LAND AGITATION IN IRELAND

THE trial of the Land League leaders in Dublin is progressing much faster than was expected. On Thursday last week, when the defence was opened, three Roman Catholic Bishops were amongst the greatly increased audience which crowded the Court, and some sensation was created by the appearance of about two hundred evicted tenants who had been brought up from the provinces to be examined. Mr. Macdonogh, in his opening speech, contended that the crime of conspiracy could not justly be imputed to the traversers, for that which they had done had been done openly, their object being to resist oppression and benefit the Irish people. The indictment of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues was nothing more than an Irish landlords' indictment against the tenant farmers of Ircland. He indignantly repudiated the charge that the traversers had preached "contention, confiscation, and communism," and, as to preached "contention, confiscation, and communism," and, as to Boycotting" it was practised under various names—as "blackbailing" and "sending to Coventry"—in every grade of society. On Friday, after an announcement that, to expedite proceedings, only two opening speeches would be made for the defence, Mr. Macdonogh finished his address, Mr. Walker, Q.C., followed him, and the Court adjourned until Monday, when a sudden check was given by the Attorney-General's withdrawal of the 19th count in the indictment, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, who remarked that it was so vague that the evidence under it might only end with the death of one of the judges. Mr. Macdonogh then claimed the right to put in this evidence on the whole indictment, but the Court ruled against its reception, and also got rid of the necessity for calling witnesses as to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon's visit to America by accepting it as proved that charity was one of its objects. The leader for the defence then announced to the astonishment of every one, and probably to the delight of the jury and judges, that the case for the defence had closed. The re THE trial of the Land League leaders in Dublin is progressing

every one, and propably to the delight of the jury and judges, that the case for the defence had closed. The remainder of the day and the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday was occupied by the speeches of Messrs, M'Laughlin, O'Brien, Curran, Nolan, and Adams, on behalf of their respective clients.

The general state of Ireland cannot be said to have much improved, though there are fewer reports of outrages. Amongst the latest incidents are two violent attacks on the drivers of mail carts; the "Boycotting" of a priest by shutting the door of his church when he was about to perform Divine Service, and the mock burial of "Landlordism" in a black coffin. The members of the Tralee Land League have been committed for trial on the charge of holding an unconstitutional Court and exercising coercive jurisdiction. The summons against the paid secretary of the Cork Land League for sending a threatening letter to Mr. R. Dillon Hare, a Queenstown magistrate, has been "dismissed without prejudice" in consequence of the declared inability of the witnesses to identify the handwriting.

Our illustrations need little explanation. "Sketches in Court"

Our illustrations need little explanation. "Sketches in Court" were taken during the dull reading of the evidence for the prosecution. The new offices of the Law Land League whither the committee removed in December, are situated in Upper Sackville Street, near the General Post Office. They are much more commodious than those in Middle Abbey Street which they formerly occupied. At the last meeting of the League a resolution was passed, condemning any Irish M.P. who now deserts Mr. Parnell as a Coercionist Whig unworthy of the confidence of the people of Ireland.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE MIDLANDS

THE Royal visit to Lord and Lady Aveland at Normanton Hall, Rut'and, last week was a great success. Their Royal Highnesses arrived on the Monday, a large and distinguished company of guests being assembled to meet them. On the Tuesday Lord Aveland and some of his guests, on their way to shoot over one of the Aveland and some of his guests, on their way to shoot over one of the preserves, drove through the village of Empingham, where triumphal arches and other decorations had been erected in honour of the Royal visitors, and the inhabitants greeted them with enthusiasm, "God Bless the Prince of Wales" being sung by 100 school children as they passed the parish church shown in our sketch. The Princess and Lady Aveland joined the party at luncheon. On the Wednesday a visit was made to Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire, fourteen miles distant, the drive being through the great Rel Deer Park, which is the second largest in England. The Prince and his party enjoyed capital sport, about 1,400 head of game and his party enjoyed capital sport, about 1,400 head of game falling to the six guns. The Castle, which is one of the residences of Lord Aveland's mother, the Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby, and ot Lord Aveland's mother, the Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby, and occupies a commanding position overlooking a splendid lake, is of great antiquity, but the two square towers to the north were added by Sir John Vanbrugh in the first decade of the eighteenth century. The Entrance Hall between them is the largest in the kingdom. Luncheon was served in the State Dining Room, the table being furnished with gold plate, and the Princess of Wales was conducted through all the apartments, which are full of art treasures. On the Thursday and Friday the Princess of Wales was conducted through all the apartments, which are full of art treasures. On the Thursday and Friday the Prince shot over other preserves on the Normanton estate, and on Thursday afternoon the Princess, accompanied by Lady Aveland, Lady Castlereagh, and Miss Knollys, drove to Oakham Castle, where, in compliance with an ancient custom, by which the Lord of the Manor claims a horse-shoe from every peer on his first riding through the town, she selected the place upon the wall where her contribution, a large steel horse-shoe, is to be hung. All that now through the town, she selected the place upon the wall where her contribution, a large steel horse-shoe, is to be hung. All that now remains of the Castle, with the exception of some ruined outworks, is the Banquet Hall, now used as an Assize Court. The horse-shoes were formerly hung on the castle gate, but of late years they have been transferred to the inside, and among them are those given by the Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Kent in 1833, and that said to have been given by Queen Elizabeth, immediately above which that ordered by the Princess of Wales will be placed. On Friday a Grand Ball was given at Normanton House, the company numbering about 300, and the Prince and Princess remaining in the ball-room until 3 A.M. On Saturday the visit came to an end. The Prince and Princess drove in an open carriage to Stamford, where many thousand spectators welcomed them as they drove through the streets, and addresses were presented by the Mayor and where many thousand spectators welcomed them as they drove through the streets, and addresses were presented by the Mayor and the Freemasons of the town. Before taking train for London they lunched at Burghley House with the Marquis of Exeter, a descendant of that "Lord of Burghley" whose romantic courtship and espousal of a farmer's daughter has been so beautifully told by the Poet Laureate.—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. Cuthbert E. Bradley. Bradley.

A SOUP KITCHEN IN ST. PETERSBURG

Owing chiefly to the failure of the grain harvest in the South of Owing chiefly to the failure of the grain harvest in the South of Russia, the utmost distress prevails in the Eastern and Southern provinces—so much so that State aid has been solicited and obtained to feed the starving peasantry. In St. Petersburg also there has been great distress amongst the poorer classes, as the price of bread has been abnormally high, despite all the efforts of the Government, which, however, at last succeeded in effecting a reduction by selling grain from the State stores, and thus compelling the dealers to lower

their terms. There is also, as in most large cities, a considerable amount of private charity, which in some cases, as that shown in our illustration, assumes the form of distributing soup and meat. The congregation of the French Reformed Church, in particular, have formed a Relief Committee, consisting of some forty well-to-do families, for distributing wholesome viands to poor people irrespective of religion or age, and our sketch represents a scene on the steps of their church. The applicants are divided into two categories, the first of which are provided with tickets, and take their meal home to their families, while the others are given their food to be consumed on the spot. From 300 to 400 people are thus furnished with a daily meal.

FREEMASONRY IN IRELAND

ON Thursday, the 30th ult., the Most Noble the Marquis on Hamilton was installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Londonderry and Donegal in the Freemasons' Hall, Londonderry, the Grand Lodge being presided over by his father, the Duke of Abercorn, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ireland, and attended by a most brilliant gathering of Master Masons. The installation was effected with all the solemn and magnificent rites appropriate to the occasion, and the proceedings Masons. The installation was effected with all the solemn and magnificent rites appropriate to the occasion, and the proceedings of the Grand Lodge were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Duke of Abercorn for presiding. In the evening a grand Masonic banquet was held in the County Court House, at which the newly-installed Provincial Grand Master, in responding to the toast of his health, advised the Masons throughout the country to promote good feeling between class and class as much as possible, and to extend and foster the Masonic schools and other charities. The final toast was "The Poor and Distressed Brethren," for whose benefit a collection was made. benefit a collection was made.

NOTES ON THE ICE

As not unfrequently happens, the prophets who confidently declared a fortnight or so back that there would be no skating this winter, have shown that they were not in the secrets of the Clerk of A green Yuletide does not always mean a green January to follow.

January to follow.

During the last week Jack Frost has been decidedly in the ascendant, lower temperatures have been registered than for many years past, and the skating was excellent until Jenny Snow came and maliciously laid her white cloak on the ice, a cloak which it will take some thousands of brooms to sweep away.

How often since the days of the immortal Nathaniel Winkle has a young man desired to "have em on," and then when they were on, found his attitudes anything but "elegant" and "swan-like"! But everything must have a beginning. The later in life the worse it is, as adventurous Auntie finds out, and also her unlucky supporter.

But everything must have a beginning. The later in the two worse it is, as adventurous Auntie finds out, and also her unlucky supporter.

A Yankee one said to us on the ice, "There's one thing a man learns in this country—how to fall in." Nobody, we imagine, ever falls in in America. The ice is so certain to come, and is so solid when it does come, that the most venturesome of small boys can afford to wait rather than risk a ducking. Of course the Transatlantics skate splendidly; they get as much practice in one winter as we do in a lifetime.

"Mamma's Four-in-Iland," "All Hot," "Ye Slyde," "The Aborigines," "In," and "Out," explain themselves thoroughly.

Non-skaters, whether upon the ice or its margin, always look chilly and uncomfortable. If they venture on the ice, they creep about in constant fear of a tumble or a collision; and if they stay on the bank they become very blue-nosed, though they try to smile. It is a severe trial, if you are a non-skater, to have for the wife of your bosom a skilful skateress, for she careers all over the pond with the most eligible young men, and looks as if she was flirting even when she isn't, while you are left in charge of her wraps, and of that barking brute Fido, who will keep trespassing on the ice, and getting between everybody's legs.

If he skates at all, the curate generally skates well, because he can practice when we poor laymen are chained to office desks. And, oh! doesn't it make us envious to see how the fairer part of the congregation of St. Ethelwulf's gather round to watch the addred Mr. Chasuble doing his figures of eight!

the congregation of St. Ethelwulf's gather round to watch the adored Mr. Chasuble doing his figures of eight!

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL

PRETORIA

PRETORIA

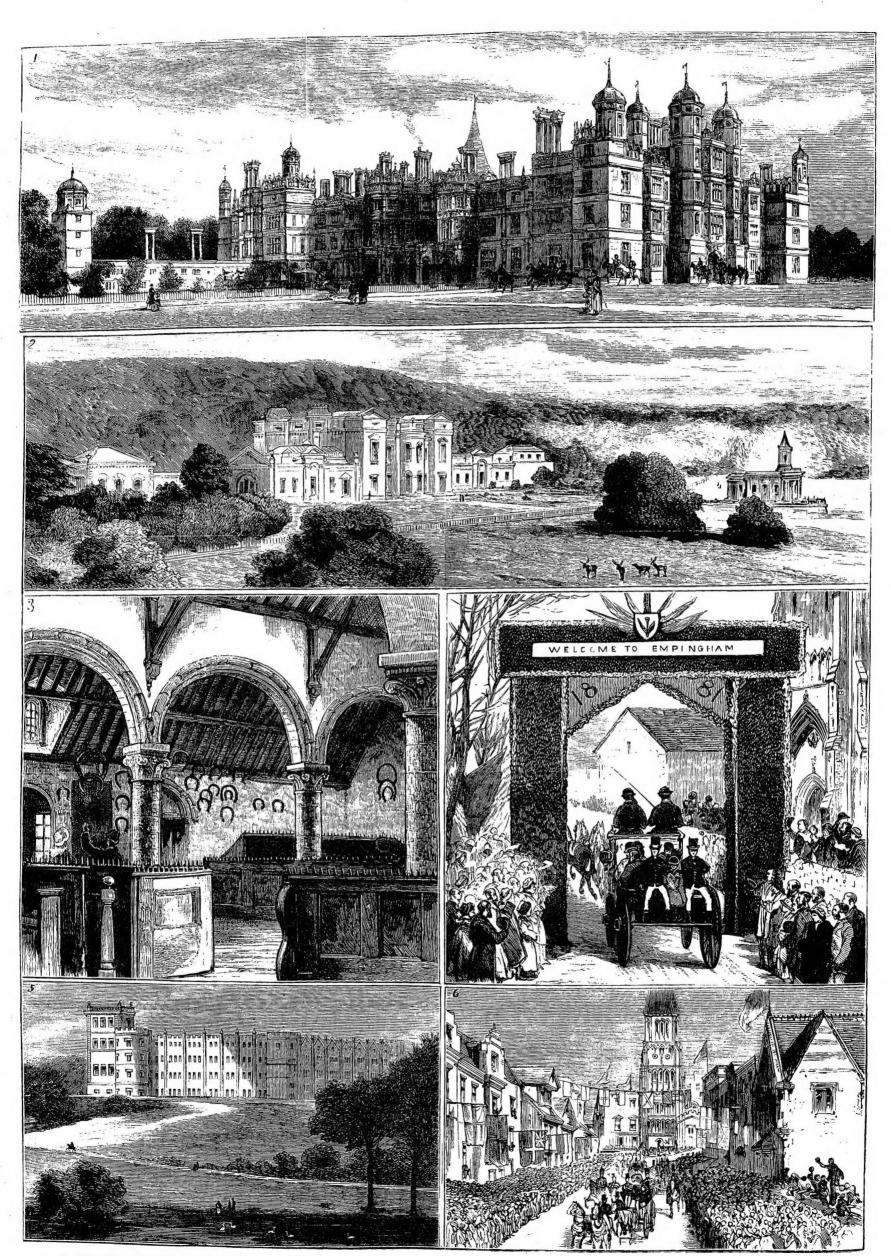
PRETORIA is the chief town of the Transvaal, and in the days of the Republic was the seat of Government. Since the annexation also it has been the residence of the Administrator, Sir Owen Lanyon. It is situated in the district of the same name, which is the most central of a'll in the province, having Waterburg to the north, Middleburg to the east, Heidelberg to the south, and Rustenburg to the west. The town itself stands at an elevation of more than 4,000 feet, and for the Transvaal is well laid out, containing numerous important buildings, foremost amongst which, we learn from Messrs. Silver's careful little handbook, are Government House, the Post Office, the Government Schools, various churches, and some artillery barracks. The streets are all laid out at right angles, and there is a capital public market. Indeed the town in its normal condition possesses a flourishing trade, being a mail waggon stage on the road from Cape Town—from which it is 1,000 miles distant—to the Diamond Fields, and on to the Lydenburg gold fields. Pretoria is an open town, surrounded by hills, so that shortly after the outis an open town, surrounded by hills, so that shortly after the out-break of hostilities the Boers found no difficulty in occupying the town and driving Sir Owen Lanyon and his little garrison into the fort, where they are now closely besieged.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT

In few places will the great problem of every campaign, the transport question, be found more difficult than in the Transvaal, both from the physical features of the country, which in themselves both from the physical features of the country, which in themselves present formidable obstacles, there being few roads, while the rivers are wide and numerous, and also from the various maladies which afflict all draught animals unless well "salted," i.e., protected by a previous attack from those dread diseases, lung sickness and bush-sickness. Mr. Alfred Aylward, in his "Transvaal of To-Day," writes "Amongst the troop horses supplied to me by Government, all those which had not been 'guaranteed as salted' died as soon as they were brought into contact with the fever. Those only that bore unmistakable marks of having had the sickness survived to be given over to the new authorities. Those who go to South given over to the new authorities. . . . Those who go to South Africa may do as they like, but for my part I should prefer giving a Africa may do as they like, but for my part I should prefer giving a hundred guineas for a 'salted 'hunter to accepting, even as a present, for use in the Bushveldt, three equally good unsalted." Of unsalted oxen he speaks in similar terms. The team in our illustration have got into difficulties into a swamp, and apparently their driver will have no small difficulty in extricating the poor animals and their heavy waggon-load of cotton from the bog in which they are

TRANSVAAL: GAME

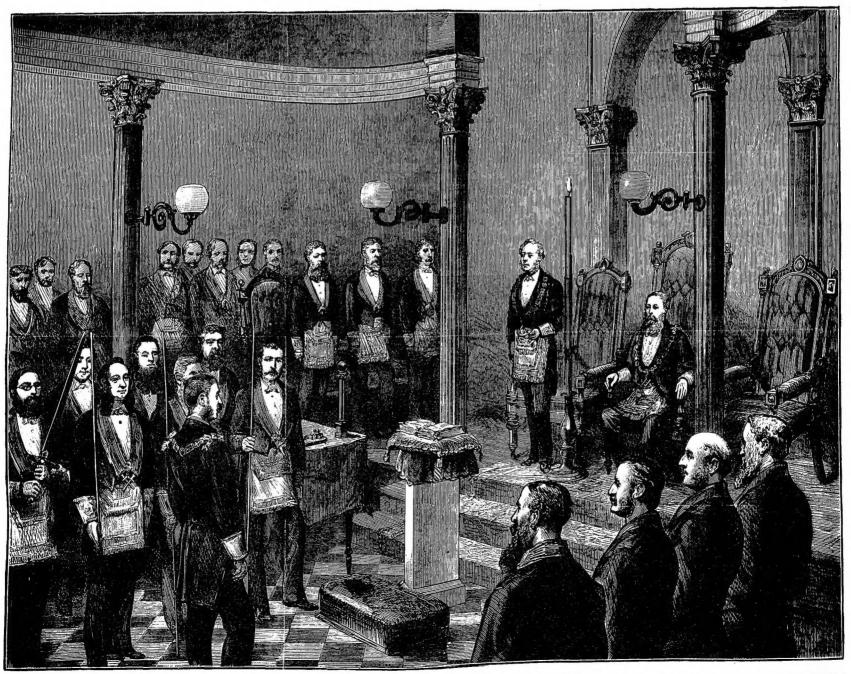
THOUGH, as is inevitably the case in a country with a growing population, the game in the Transvaal is gradually being thinned, there is still plenty to furnish ample work both to the inhabitants the process and to spectrum who come from all warts to bunt the themselves and to sportsmen who come from all parts to hunt the wilde beeste (gnu), the bles bok (another animal of the gnu genus), and the spring bok (one of the gazelle genus). Larger game is also found in the more unfrequented districts, and in many places lions are to be found, as well as elephants, hippopotami, buffalocs, giraffes, ostriches, and zebras. To return, however, to the subject of our



1. Burghley House, Stamford.—2. Normanton Park.—3. Oakham Castle, The Oakham Horseshoes.—4. The Drive through Empingham.—5. Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire.—6. At the Town Hall, Stamford.



THE DISTRESS IN RUSSIA - A SOUP KITCHEN AT ST. PETERSBURG



FREEMASONRY IN IRELAND-INSTALLATION OF THE MARQUIS OF HAMILTON AS PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER AT LONDONDERRY

illustration, the Boers have considerably diminished the herds of deer by hunting them for their skins, until at last the Legislature deer by hunting them for their skins, until at last the Legislature found it necessary to enact restrictive measures to prevent their utter annihilation. They have for some time past abandoned their old cumbrous gun for the Westley Richards rifle, vieing with each other for the possession of the weapon capable of killing at the longest range. Besides hunting in small parties, they make up great range. drive herds of game into the river, where they are shot or battues, drive herds of game into the river, where they are shot or drowned—their skins, as we have said, affording a staple article of exportation. Our sketches are taken in the Hooge Veldt, or High Country, extending from the Magaliesberg range to the Drakenberg, extending over some 35,000 square miles. All three of the animals depicted are extensively used for food by the Boers, who are thus enabled to economise their sheep. enabled to economise their sheep.

MISCELLANEOUS SKETCHES

MISCELLANEOUS SKETCHES

OF the remaining illustrations we may mention that the view from Heidelberg is looking south towards Standerton, Newcastle, Pieter-Maritzburg, &c. Beyond is the first Dutch farm on the road. The trees have been all hand-planted, and consist of gum trees, willows, peach-trees, apple-trees, &c. The "Telegraph Messenger" is a sketch of a Bushman boy, who was in the telegraph service at Heidelberg. The "Basuto Scout" depicted was one of our allies during the Zulu campaign, and who are now waging war against the Colonial forces. They were armed with Martini-Henry rifles slung to the saddle in a leather case, and rode ponies from their own country, which ponies, by the way, were their own property. their own country, which ponies, by the way, were their own property.

"THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET"

A NEW STORY by Messrs. Besant and Rice, illustrated by Mr. Charles Green, is continued on page 85.

MOOSE HUNTING IN CANADA See page 87.

SKETCHES IN NORWAY

SKETCHES IN NORWAY

A NEW system of fly-fishing is represented in the first and third engravings. It was tried for the first time on the Surendal River and on an adjoining lake. A kite, three feet six inches high, is allowed to rise until it flies steadily. One or more fishing lines are then attached to the kite line, their lengths being so adjusted as to allow the tail flies to sink slightly, and the bob flies to bob on the surface of the water. With a little practice a single fly can be dropped at any point in a pool, and be bobbed about on the surface without any of the line being immersed, and this at a distance of over 200 feet. The constant pressure exercised by the kite will securely hold a fish if once fairly hooked, and the fish can be played without difficulty. This kite-arrangement is particularly adapted for fishing lakes where no boat is available; if the water is very clear, there is a great advantage in being able to fish without any of the line being immersed.

The second sketch shows how rivers are crossed in Norway when

any of the line being immersed.

The second sketch shows how rivers are crossed in Norway when no large boat is to be had. The pony is taken out, and the carriole placed in a small flat-bottomed boat, which is rowed to the opposite bank, the pony swimming cheerfully astern.

The fourth sketch represents a midnight picnic in a fisherman's shed where the travellers halted for an hour or two. They lighted

shed, where the travellers halted for an hour or two. They lighted a fire and prepared their supper, which consisted of fish they had caught in the fiord, and black bread, washed down with good Norwegian ale. The mountains overhanging the fiord were very grand, and the heauty of the scene was enhanced by an unusually



THE division which took place at an early hour on Saturday morning gave what might have been regarded as a crushing blow to the faction of Irish members which Mr. Parnell leads. 435 to the faction of Irish members which Mr. Parnell leads. 435 members from both sides of the House, and of all shades of political opinion, united in the declaration that law and order must be restored in Ireland before remedial measures are undertaken. Against this Mr. Parnell was able to marshal only fifty-seven votes, a little over half of the representatives of the country is the same transfer. a little over half of the representatives of the country in the name of which he, with too little contradiction, assumes the right to speak. of which he, with too little contradiction, assumes the light to speak. This was a significant blow, but worse, or perhaps it is more accurate to say better, followed in respect of the next of the series of amendments moved by the Irish members with intent to delay the approach to the Coercion Bill. At midnight on Tuesday, Mr. M'Carthy moved the further adjournment with intent to propose that the Executive should voluntarily divest itself of the powers conferred by the Constitution, and should with still further measured completeness leave anarchy master in Ireland. On this amendment only thirty-seven Irish members could be brought up to the poll, a fact which is a better argument than any forthcoming in Parliament against the pretensions of Mr. Parnell.

The debate around these various amendments has been of a monotonous and uninteresting character. There was a time within recent memory when the interposition of the Speaker in a debate was so rare an event as to create a profound sensation, and to receive marked prominence in the newspaper reports the following morning. A hush fell upon the assembly, and all ears were strained to catch Now it has come to pass that one of the most frequent participators in debate is the Speaker himself. He is often on his feet twice or thrice in a single speech, which seems to prove that a rule passed last year for Parliamentary discipline has already become a dead letter. It was then ordered that the parliamentary discipline has already become a dead letter. letter. It was then ordered that when a member had been twice warned by the Speaker he was to be considered disorderly, and direful consequences were to follow. The first and last victim of this wholesome rule was the late Mr. Whalley, who in his very anxiety to preserve order fell into the pit himself, and was dragged out amid the uproarious laughter of the House. It has now, however, become rather the rule than the exception to flout order and

discipline in the House, and the Speaker is content with temporarily

stemming the tide.
On Monday night it seemed at least on two occasions that the On Monday night it seemed at least on two occasions that the House was nearing a crisis in this matter. Mr. Dillon, stirred to profoundest depths by the speech in which the Premier had just ground to powder all pretentions to reasonableness in the conduct of the Parnellites, came dangerously near a conflict with the Chair. Mr. Dillon meant, at least he claimed, that he was merely stating what was a notorious fact, when he said that the Land League was all powerful in Ireland. But whilst English people had grown accustomed to the existence of the fact it may not be bluntly stated without a shock in the House of Commons, and accordingly accustomed to the existence of the fact it may not be blumtly stated without a shock in the House of Commons, and accordingly Mr. Dillon was indignantly challenged by Sir Henry Taylor for the use of traitorous and seditious language. The Speaker, pending steps that will surely be taken in a few days by the Government, is anxious not to bear on his own shoulders the burden of a conflict with disorder. He now adroitly evaded the difficulty by taking refuge in a circumstance that Sir Henry Taylor had not moved to have the words complained of taken down. If Sir Henry Taylor had been asked why, he might probably have answered in the famous phrase of Mr. Disraeli, when Leader of the House. The right hon, gentleman had omitted to make mention of some fact

having an important bearing on the statement he was submitting. "I am asked why I did not mention this particular circumstance," said the then Premier in his high-comedy tones; "I did not do so because it did not occur to me." Similarly it "did not occur to" Sir Henry Taylor to have Mr. Dillon's words taken down, and so this storm blew over. In a few minutes, however, Mr. Newdegate was on his feet, and in tones of most solemn objurgation was protesting was on his feet, and in tones of most solemn objurgation was protesting against a fresh breach of order on the part of Mr. Dillon. This also was passed over. But the Speaker had delivered in more impressive tones than ever a third warning before Mr. Dillon resumed his seat resumed his seat.

Mr. Parnell some hours later came in even closer proximity to what seemed likely to prove a tremendous collision with authority.
Breaking through the self-restraint which had distinguished a speech Breaking through the self-restraint which had distinguished a speech delivered by him some hours earlier, Mr. Parnell, in angry tones, and with a passion terrible to look upon, denounced the Speaker as the representative of the House, because he said an attempt had been made, after depriving Irishmen of their liberties, to refuse them freedom of speech. This reproach coming on the eighth day of a debate prolonged by Irish members, and almost uncomplainingly borne by an assembly summoned at an exceptionally early period for the discharge of urgent business, sounded something like a cruel joke. But Mr. Parnell was terribly in earnest, and his threatening gestures and passionate words brought up the Speaker, who with joke. But Mr. Parnell was terribly in earnest, and his threatening gestures and passionate words brought up the Speaker, who with manner significantly emphasised, called his "serious attention" to the amendment before the House, and "insisted" upon him confining his remarks to its scope. The question of the moment was whether Mr. Parnell's passion would carry him away, and whether he would proceed to extremities that would hasten the inevitable crisis, or whether he would, as he had done on former occasions, master the passion that was consuming him and make occasions, master the passion that was consuming him, and make his usual mock deferential obeisance to the Chair. The doubt was solved when Mr. Parnell rose on the Speaker resuming his Chair. He had, with a mighty gulp, swallowed his wrath, and just escaped losing the game he has so long and successfully played. For the present at least it appears sufficient in the House that when a member has not once or three but systematically and county. member has not once or thrice, but systematically and coarsely outraged the Orders of the House and the authority of the Speaker, his temporary abstention suffices to condone past offence. Mr. Parnell lapsing into a quieter manner, the affair blew over, and he was at liberty to begin again on the following day; which, to do him justice, he did.

The immediate occasion of all this fire was the trenchant speech delivered by the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone had been suffering from a cold, and the House had not seen him since the previous Tuesday. He had come down now, though Mr. M'Carthy could well have spared him to his household for another night. With a loyalty to the party he has espoused that at least does him credit, Mr. M'Carthy has undertaken to lead this forlorn hope, and after the crushing defeat experienced by Mr. Parnell in the better ordered attack that had opened on the Address, he now proposed an amendment, the hopeless character of which will be best indicated by a statement of the fact that on the next night he begged permission from the House to withdraw it. Mr. Gladstone, who dearly loves to be let loose upon a sophism, fell upon Mr. M'Carthy's unfortunate amendment, and tore it to shreds, pelting the Parnellities with pellets made from the fragments. This was bad enough if its significance had not extended beyond the particular amendment, or had not presaged more than the discomfiture in the division lobbies awaiting delivered by the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone had been suffering presaged more than the discomfiture in the division lobbies awaiting presaged more man the discommure in the division topoles awaiting the Parnellites. But the Premier's speech, spoken at this time, and in this manner, had a significance that went far beyond the circumstances of the night. No one listening to Mr. Gladstone could doubt that the Cabinet had finally and definitely made up their mind to deal with the Obstructionists in some way that shall prove effectual. It was this conviction that roused the enthusiasm in all effectual. It was this conviction that roused the enthusiasm in all parts of the House, the hot influx of Mr. Dillon's passion, and for the moment disturbed the equanimity of Mr. Parnell.

the moment disturbed the equanimity of Mr. Parnell.

At one time the effect of this speech was so great that Mr. Parnell had resolved that further fight was useless. Early in the previous week it had been arranged with great confidence that the debate on the subsequent amendment to the Address should be prolonged over this week. Even on Monday morning, after the failure of hope from the Radical section experienced on studying the division list, the Irish members were good for another week's fight ng. But after Mr. Gladstone's speech and all it meant, something like despair creeped through the not too sensitive ranks of the Parnellites. They recied under the shock, and at eight o'clock were ready to let the division be taken. But after dinner additional courage was inspired, and they dared a prolongation of the combat with the inspired, and they dared a prolongation of the combat with the

increasingly disastrous results noted.

On Wednesday afternoon the immeasurable debate was continued on an amendment by Mr. Dawson calling upon the Government to introduce an Irish Borough Franchise Bill. The proceedings were wholly unimportant except as they brought the House a few hours nearer to the inevitable crisis. The Irish membs s themselves talked out the debate.



AN ARCTIC WINTER. --- The frost which so unexpectedly set in last week increased in intensity on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, until the ice in the London Parks attained a thickness of from 4½ until the ice in the Bollion Parks attained a thickness of from 4/2 to 5/2 inches, but the weather, though cold, was clear and fine, and was productive of little inconvenience to people in general, and much pleasure to those who had leisure for skating and sliding. On Monday night and Tuesday, however, the metropolis, and, indeed, nearly the whole of England and Wales, was visited by a snowstorm and hurricane, the like of which is unparalleled within the memory of living men. Towards Tuesday evening the streets became quite impassable for vehicles, and the few pedestrians who were compelled to venture abroad had to wade through snow which had drifted in places to the depth of over two feet. The railways were blocked, and in spite of every effort to keep up the traffic, trains which started from London on many lines, were either brought to a started still in the snow or compelled to come back to brought to a standstill in the snow, or compelled to come back to town. Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice Lindley going circuit to Maidstone were taken as far as Shoreham, seven hours being to Maidstone were taken as far as Shoreham, seven hours being occupied in the journey of twenty-two miles, and after all had to return to Victoria. The mails were stopped, the telegraphs ceased to act, and little information, therefore, came in as to the effects of the storm in distant parts of the country, but the accounts actually received of the immense destruction of property and the loss of life, especially around the coast, are of the most appalling description. In South London the miserable condition of affects was increased by a flood resulting from an extraordinary high affairs was increased by a flood resulting from an extraordinary high and the standard of the same of the same and the same and the same and small vessels were sunk at Woolwich and other places. On Tuesday night very little snow fell in London, but on Wednesday the fall was renewed and the wind rose again. Towards evening the snow ceased, but the frost continued during the night and also on Thursday, although the atmosphere was then much clearer and the sup shore legislate. Landable efforts were being used to require sun shone brightly. Laudable efforts were being made to remove the snow from the streets, but the task is a gigantic one.

POLITICAL ITEMS.—At several Liberal and Radical meetings

held during the week, in London and other places, resolutions have

been passed expressing reliance upon Mr. Gladstone and the Government, with regret at the treatment of Ireland. Mr. Shaw and Mr. P. J. Smith have abandoned Mr. Parnell, and further and Mr. P. J. Smith have abandoned Mr. Parnell, and further secessions from the Home Rule Party are said to be imminent, Messrs. Blennerhassett, Mitchell Henry, Errington, Brooks, Sir P. O'Brien, and Col. Colthurst, decline to act longer with the Parnellites on the Land Question, and the probability is that the party will split up into two sections, headed respectively by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Shaw. Major Nolan has resigned the office of Whip, "for purely personal reasons." The Parnell party are, it is whispered, undecided whether to persist in obstruction to the bitter end, suffering imprisonment if need be; or to resist the Coercion Bill up to a certain point, and then retire in a body from end, suffering imprisonment it need be; or to resist the Coercion Bill up to a certain point, and then retire in a body from Parliament, announcing to the Irish people the impossibility of getting justice in an English House of Commons.—A new political organisation has been started in London, under the title of the Radical Union. The moving spirits are Mr. James Beal and Mr. W. R. Cremer, and one of its objects is to obtain support for Mr. Labourbeet's motion respecting the hereditary principle in the property of the pro Labouchere's motion respecting the hereditary principle in the House of Lords.—On Wednesday the Greenwich Conservative Association celebrated their triumph at the last general election by a banquet at the Ship Hotel. The chief speaker was Lord John Manners, who, referring to the Irish question, said that in the face of the common enemy of our common empire the Conservative party and the members of the late Government would forget for the time the insults and injuries which they had received at the hands of the members of the present Ministry, and do all they could to strengthen its hands in resisting those attempts against which Lord Beaconsfield hal warned the country in the spring of last year.— The return of Mr. Powell, the Conservative candidate for Wigan, is attributed to the fact that his opponent, Mr. Lancaster, had pledged himself to vote against coercion in Ireland.

THE REBELLION IN THE TRANSVAAL, -Sir Evelyn Wood left London on Thursday last week for Plymouth en route for the Transvaal, where he is to be second in command under Sir Pomeroy Transvaal, where he is to be second in command under Sir Pomeroy Colley. A Bearer Company of the Army Hospital Corps, consisting of 136 non-commissioned officers and men and ten officers, under the command of Surgeon-Major William Johnson, is to be sent out immediately for service in South Africa.—A "South African Colonial Relief Fund," for the relief of the widows and families of Europeans and natives killed or disabled in the suppression of the disturbances in South African relief of the widows and families of Europeans and natives killed or disabled in the suppression of the disturbances in South Africa, is about to be started under the auspices of Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Chelmsford, Sir Bartle Frere, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. Subscriptions may be sent to 24, Pall Mall, S.W.—An Association has just been formed, under the title of the Transvaal Independence Committee, whose object is to promote, by all legitimate means, the re-establishment of the independence of the Transvaal, and it has appointed an Executive Committee to disseminate accurate information on the subject.—On Tuesday, at a public Transvaal, and it has appointed an Executive Committee to disseminate accurate information on the subject.—On Tuesday, at a public meeting held at the Lambeth Baths, the Rev. G. M. Murphy presiding, a resolution was passed protesting against the annexation of the Transvaal and the disarmament of the Basutos and the Fingoes, and calling on the Government to retrace their false steps, so that the fame of England might not be tarnished by wicked persistence in cruelty, wrong, and oppression. Captain Verney, R.N., in seconding the motion, said that if the Premier would put aside unworthy pride and ambition, and dare to be just, he would early with him the real sympathy and enthusiastic support of the carry with him the real sympathy and enthusiastic support of the people of England.—The Committee of the Peace Society of the Netherlands have sent to Mr. Gladstone, through Mr. H. Richard, an address reminding him that the Dutch have a national feeling as strong as that of the English; and expressing a hope that, should it be deemed necessary to avenge the blood of the English soldiers killed in the attack of the Boers, the British Government will not fail after the first success obtained by the English arms to come forward as mediator, and not impose upon the Boers a restraint repugnant to their national character. The Premier has replied through the same their national character. The Premier has replied through the same channel, expressing his cordial respect and appreciation of the spirit of the address. "The matter," he says, "which is one of some anxiety, will have the careful attention of the Government, and I cherish the hope that both the society and you yourself may not find cause to be dissatisfied with the temper in which we shall endeavour to approach it."

THE EXPLOSION AT SALFORD BARRACKS .- On Friday last, during a thick fog, a violent explosion took place in a meat-store adjoining the armoury of the Salford Infantry Barracks, where some 5,000 rifles belonging to the Manchester Volunteers were stored. The shed was destroyed, and the dibris scattered about for several hundred yards, and three persons who were passing were severely injured, one of them having since died. It is supposed to have been caused by dynamite, and a Fenian plot is suspected; but as yet on arrests have been made, although the police are said to have a clue. The Irish party in Manchester and Salford are indignant at the imputation, and they repudiate all connection with such tactics. On Monday, in the House of Commons, replying to Sir W. Barttelot, the Home Secretary declined to give "information of an imperfect character" on such subjects.

AT GLENCORSE BARRACKS, EDINBURGH, on Monday, a large wooden building, occupied by nearly fifty soldiers and their families, was completely destroyed by fire, the flames spreading so rapidly that the people lost all their furniture and much of their clothing. It was at first thought to be the work of an incendiary; but investigation proved it to be the result of accident.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE in Lancashire has been increasing in dimensions day by day, and the riotous behaviour of some of the men has necessitated the employment of the military to guard the men has necessitated the employment of the military to guard the pits, and will have the effect of greatly checking the public sympathy which was felt for them at first in their resistance to the masters' desire that they should contract themselves out of the Employers' Liability Act. There is, however, now some prospect of the dispute coming to a speedy end, as the colliery proprietors are giving way. It is to be hoped this will be realised, for at present the mills and ironworks are at a standstill for want of coal, and the whole industry of the county is paralysed; thousands of working people being thrown out of employment at a time when the extraordinary rigour of the weather makes inaction and lack of wares tenfold more disastrous than it otherwise would be. wages tenfold more disastrous than it otherwise would be.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Several persons have been killed in different parts of the country through the bursting of kitchen boilers, caused by the intense frost. A large number of destructive fires, some of them also attended by fatal results, have also been reported. One of these, which occurred on the banks of the Thames, was caused by the high tide, the water flooding a wharf and slacking some lime which was stored there.—On Tuesday evening a terrible boiler explosion occurred at a woollen factory near Heckmondwike. Eleven persons were killed on the spot and sixteen others more or

THE SOCIETÉ NATIONALE FRANÇAISE, established with the view of bringing together Frenchmen resident in London for social, commercial, and artistic purposes, held its inaugurative banquet on Saturday at the Freemasons' Tavern, M. Etienne Ralli, the President, in the chair, and the Lord Mayor being one of the guests. M. Challemel Lacour was unable to attend through illness; but Count d'Annay was present, and made the being one of the Count d'Annay was present, and made the chief speech of the

THE FIRST SOD of the Hull and Barnsley Junction Railway was cut on Saturday last by Colonel Smith, the promoter of the line. The town was en fête. A procession of 25,000 persons marched

through the streets, and in the evening there was a grand banquet through the statets, and illuminations in honour of the event.

The new line will be fifty-six miles long, and will open up a coalfield hitherto unworked. The scheme includes the construction of a new dock with an area of fifty-six acres.

THE TELEGRAPH CLERKS held a meeting in London on Saturday, and on Sunday a conference at Liverpool, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom. Resolutions setting forth the grievances of which they complain were adopted, and it was resolved to memorialise the Posimaster-General



Mr. Booth's Othello has occasioned the English admirers of this distinguished actor some unusual disappointment; and the fact is distinguished actor some unusual disappointment; and the fact is the more unfortunate since there is no question that his first Shakespearian performance—his Hamlet—was the least satisfactory of his recent impersonations at the New Princess's. It is hardly worth while to examine in detail a performance which lacks some of the first requisites of an adequate representation of the character of the Moor. There can be little interest in knowing whether Mr. Booth adopts the view that Othello was an African savage "slightly veneered with Venetian" civilisation, after the conception of Talma; or whether, like Kean, he regards him as a kind of wild beast—half tiger half man; while there are defects, whether in his art or his natural gifts, which prevent his Moor from gaining at any time the full sympathy of the audience. One or two points, however, may be worthy of notice. Mr. Booth does not often overlook the plain indications of the text, and accordingly he does not fall into the error which Salvini adopted from the French actors—namely that of throwing down and trampling upon he does not fall into the error which Salvini adopted from the French actors—namely that of throwing down and trampling upon lago in his jealous frenzy, an action which, as the elder Dumas has justly observed, would have been so certain to inspire a thirst for revenge in the soldierly Iago that even the Moor's trustful spirit could not have failed to be aroused to a suspicion fatal to the very foundations of the play. Mr. Booth draws his scimitar only, and indulges in an abortive effort to strike Iago with his weapon, an act certainly less likely to be remembered with rancour. In the final scene he adopts a sert of modified version of Macready's "business," and instead of tottering to the bed, and falling dead with his hand upon the mouth of his victim, he makes a last effort to approach her, but falls backward as he is mounting the little step leading to the but falls backward as he is mounting the little step leading to the alcove. The great defect of the performance is its lack of truetenderness. There is dignity at least in his first meeting with Brabantio, and again in his address to the Senate; there is passionate effusion in his tones and demeanour towards his bride; but when the tempest comes his curious moans and groans excite little pity; and the unfathomable pathos of his unavailing sorrow and remorse after the discovery of his fatal error are very inadequately suggested.

Of Mr. Booth's Iago, which part he sustains on alternate nights

—Mr. Henry Forrester in like manner alternating with him the same parts—we shall have occasion to speak next week, as our train got stuck in a snowdrift on Tuesday evening, and we therefore failed to reach the theatre. The performance in general presents little that is worthy of remark. Miss Maud Milton is a refined and gentle, but rather weak, Desdemona. Mr. John Ryder plays both with dignity and feeling the part of Brabantio. Mr. Forrester's Iago exaggerates the saturnine qualities of the character to the corresponding neglect of its gay and airy moods of wicked exultation. The arrangement of scenes is more nearly in conformity with the received text than that of most other acting versions; but there have been curtailments which are certainly injudicious, since the audience miss more than one incident with which playgoers are familiar. got stuck in a snowdrift on Tuesday evening, and we therefore failed

which playgoers are familiar.

The question "Who was the composer of 'The Ghost Melody' in The Corsican Brothers" seems at last to be set at rest, Mr. Adolph Schleeper and other musical authorities having written to the writer of the Monday column on the theatres in the Daily News to point out that it is identical with that of Rossellen's "Reverie in G for the pianoforte"—a piece which was very popular in the salons of Paris long before the production of Les Frères Corses.

The NEW SADLER'S WELLS Theatre reopened on Wednesday for the first time since the lamented death of the late Mrs. Bateman.

Mr. Toole will appear here for a few nights in the farce of *The Spitalfield Weaver*, which is played by way of introductory piece, *The School for Scandal* still occupying the chief place in the

programme. The OLYMPIC Theatre reopened on Saturday with Lola; or, the OLYMPIC Theatre reopened on Saturday with Loia; or, the Belle of Baccarato, a comic opera, in two acts, by Mr. Frank Marshall and Signor Antonio Orsini. There is little in the libretto to distinguish it from other works of this class, unless it be its exceptional dullness. The plot, however, affords opportunities which the author has carefully refrained from using. Alexis, the impecunious Prince of Baccarato, in order to prevent the impending bankruptcy of himself and people, turns carefully the release into a graphling saloon, thus attracting a crowd of prevent the impending bankruptcy of himself and people, turns part of his palace into a gambling saloon, thus attracting a crowd of English visitors, and amongst them one Vere de Vere, proprietor of a "journal of high society" called Virtue. There also arrives Lola de Florez, a sweet innocent from the far, far West, intended for a professional beauty by her aunt, whom she has temporarily lost by an accident on their way to England. Both the Prince and the proprietor of Virtue at once fall in love with Lola. But their affection is not of a disinterested kind—they have one eye for the lady and another for the English gold. This they conspire to obtain by using the unconscious Lola as a decoy to attract the visitors to the gaming table. This reprehensible plan works very well, and the two gleefully divide the spoil, until the sudden appearance on the scene of Edgardo de Toros, a Mexican hero, who claims the lovely Lola as his affianced bride—though she in he cunsophisticated innocence previously describes him as "her brother." To cut a long story short, Edgardo is banished, and the Prince is to be married to Lola, when a plot, arranged by De Vere, to carry off the lady in a balloon, is frustrated by the premature publication of a number of Virtue containing some uncomplimentary paragraphs, and a libellous caricature of the Prince, who, naturally incensed, orders his arrest. Edgardo unexpectedly returns, bribes incensed, orders his arrest. Edgardo unexpectedly returns, bribes the Prince's Chamberlain, Chief of Police, and the whole army, and, scattering gold right and left, heads a successful rebellion, dethrones the Prince, and wins his bride, while the enthusiastic populace hail him as their ruler. It will be seen, then, that the story in itself is not so bad, but the verse is weak, the dialogue pointless, and the satire—for which there is abundant scope—is of the poorest description. The music, however, is tuneful, and often pretty, but its melodiousness not unfrequently provokes a recollection of familiar strains. The airs allotted to Lola and Edgardo are the most attractive, though perhaps the best number in the work is the quintette skilfully and gracefully introduced by a passage for the violins, and which leads up to a novel and very pleasing fandango. Much of the opera's success, however, must be attributed to the performance of Miss Elinor Loveday as Lola. This lady, it will be remembered, was one of the most successful of the many representatives of Josephine in H.M.S. Pinafore. She sings with taste and feeling, and acts with remarkable delicacy and grace-qualities particularly

valuable in such a part as Lola. Mr. II. Walsham is excellent as the hero, while Mr. E. Rosenthal uses his skill and experience to much advantage as the impecunious Prince. The dresses, by M. much advantage as the impecunious Frince. The dresses, by M. and Madame Alias, and Messrs. Swan and Edgar, are tasteful and artistic; and a word of praise must be said for the band. The opera is preceded by Charles Mathews' comedy, *The Dowager*, in which Miss Caroline Hill appears with success as the Countess.

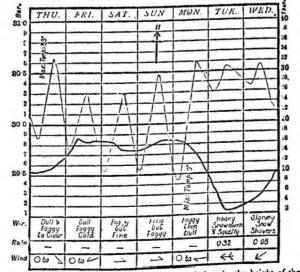
in which Miss Caroline Hill appears with success as the Countess.

The Weather And The Poor.—The exceptionally mild weather which prevailed up to the middle of last week has been succeeded by a period of phenomenal severity which ought to lend double force to the joint appeal made by the Secretaries of the Charity Organisation Society, the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, and the Society for the Relief of Distress which appeared in the daily papers on Monday. They state that considerably less funds than usual at this time of the year have hitherto been received, and though they express their willingness if sufficiently supported, to accept the responsibility of meeting the increasing distress caused by the advent of severer weather, they can hardly be supposed to have contemplated the truly appalling visitation of Tuesday last. Frost, snow, and wind combined to do their worst, putting a stop to traffic and business, and even if there be no continuance or recurrence of these unwelcome visitors, it must be days if not weeks before the discomfort and misery resulting from them can be got rid of, whilst the districts south of the Thames, densely populated by people of the very poorest class, have in addition to these evils suffered to an incalculable extent from the floods caused by the high tide in the river. The entire country is included in the general calamity, and the amount of misery experienced by the poor from cold and hunger is fearful to contemplate. It is not only that numbers of poor wretches have actually been frozen to death while braving the inclemency of the weather in the fulfilment of their daily avocations, but that many thousands must have been temporarily thrown out of work, and that those who have been to death while braving the inclemency of the weather in the fulfilment of their daily avocations, but that many thousands must have been temporarily thrown out of work, and that those who have been fortunate enough to retain their employment must have suffered severely in health by exposure to the pitiless elements while on their way to and from the factories or workshops. The trial has been severe enough even for the comparatively well-to-do, possessed of warm clothing and good boots, and in the enjoyment of average health; but for the aged, the weakly, the insufficiently clad, the poorly fed, and the badly housed it must have been a hundred-fold more bitter. We feel sure that it needs only a timely reminder of these facts to prompt the wealthy to do all that can be done under the sad circumstances to alleviate the sufferings of their less fortunate these facts to prompt the weating to do all that can be done under the sad circumstances to alleviate the sufferings of their less fortunate fellow men and women. This is no time for moralising or arguing about the thriftless habits of the working classes; the people are in want and misery, resulting from no fault of their own, but brought about by a sudden event entirely beyond ordinary human foresight, and it would be nositively unchristian and inhuman not to evert over about by a sudden event entirely beyond ordinary human foresight, and it would be positively unchristian and inhuman not to exert ourselves to the very utmost to rescue them. Money is urgently wanted, and must be had at once, and it would be well if those who have the means would give not only money but time and attention also, personally seeking out the needy and destitute, and relieving their wants promptly and efficiently. Much good might be effected by the immediate personal distribution of food, fuel, blankets, and cast-off clothing amongst those in want in each almoner's own neighbourhood. The distress is so widespread that there would be no difficulty in finding deserving recipients; and more might be done by setting the able-bodied unemployed to assist in clearing away the snow from our roofs, areas, and doorsteps, so that the inevitable evils of a sudden thaw may be in some degree averted, at the same time that much needful help is afforded to poor men without imperilling their self-reliance and self-respect.

averted, at the same time that much needful help is afforded to poor men without imperilling their self-reliance and self-respect.

LONDON MORTALITY increased last week, and 1,604 deaths were registered against 1,510 during the previous seven days, an increase of 94, but being 161 below the average, and at the rate of 22'6 per 1,000. The 1,604 deaths included 27 from small-pox (a decrease of 6), 54 from measles (a decrease of 17), 50 from scarlet fever (an increase of 9), 12 from diphtheria (an increase of 1), 25 from whooping-cough (a decrease of 8), 10 from enteric and 6 from continued fever, and 25 from diarrhea (an increase of 8). There were 476 small-pox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals up to last Saturday. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory up to last Saturday. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs increased. There were 2,486 births registered against 2,913 the previous week, being 193 below the average. The mean the previous week, being 193 below the average. The mean temperature was 28'0 deg., and 10 deg. below the average; the coldest day was Saturday, when the mean was only 19'6, and showed a deficiency of 18'8 deg. The lowest night temperature was 14 deg., last Saturday.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK JANUARY 13 TO JANUARY 19 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.— The thick line shows the variations in the height of the Barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during the earlier part of this week was fine, but very cold and somewhat foggy. On Friday and Saturday (14th and 15th but very cold and somewhat foggy. On Friday and Saturday (14th and 15th while the minima were as low as 11° on Saturday and Sunday (15th and 16th inst.) and 9° on Monday (17th inst.). During the latter part of Monday (15th and 16th inst.) and 9° on Monday (17th inst.). During the latter part of Monday (15th and 16th inst.) and 9° on Monday (17th inst.). During the latter part of Monday (15th inst.) the centre of the briskly, and the wind began to blow very freshly from the eastward. These briskly, and the wind began to blow very freshly from the eastward. These southern coasts, and during the whole of Tuesday (18th inst.) the centre of the southern coasts, and during the whole of Tuesday (18th inst.) the centre of the morning, and increased as the day advanced, until at length it blew with exceptional violence, the force in some of the guist being almost that of a hurricane, to blinding snow fell all day, and drifted into heavy banks, but the amount did not measure very much in the rain gauge. The gale abated about 7 p.m. but the snow still kept on, and continued throughout the greater part of Wednesday (19th inst.). At the close of the period the weather was still rough and wintry, but seemed inclined to improve a little. The barometer was highest (29 87 inches) on Friday (14th inst.) lowest 20°13 inches) on Tuesday (18th inst.); range, 24°. Snow fell on two days. Total amount, 6°40 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0°32 inches, on Tuesday (18th inst.).



THE LACE MANUFACTURE OF EUROPE occupies

THE MONKEY-HOUSE at the Antwerp Zoological Gardens has been burnt down, with the loss of its seventy-nine inhabitants.

M. THIERS' STUDY is to be exactly reproduced at the Paris Louvre in order to contain his bequests to the French nation.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON three seagulls were seen up river above Battersea Bridge, while a flock of about forty were seen opposite the Temple Stairs.

TWO FRESH EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS have been discovered near Sakkarah, to the north of the former site of Memphis. They were built by two kings of the Sixth Dynasty, and the inner walls are covered with several thousand inscriptions.

ICE YACHTING would be a capital diversion for Englishmen should the severe weather continue. This pastime is greatly appreciated in the United States, and one New York Society has a splendid fleet of twenty-two ice yachts on the Hudson

THE SWEDISH VESSEL, "OSCAR DICKSON," which started last autumn to follow Professor Nordenskjöld's footsteps in the northeast passage, has at length been heard from. M. Siberiakoff, who has so greatly promoted the late Swedish researches, organised the expedition, and was himself on board, and now telegraphs that in consequence of having encountered icebergs, the vessel took refuge on Sept. 24 for the winter in the Bay of Gydansky. All were well.

on Sept. 24 for the winter in the Bay of Gydansky. All were well. The Present Year, 1881, has two peculiarities: whether backwards or forwards, or even upside down, it remains the same in value, and this circumstance has not occurred since 1111, and will not recur till 8008. Further, this is a year of "nines," like 1863, the first two and last two figures each making nine, the four units added together being 18—twice nine—the two first, as they stand, being also 18, and the two last 81, or nine times nine.

A Plea for Insectivorous Birds during the snow is urged by a suburban correspondent of The Times, who states that the crumbs usually thrown out are only useful to sparrows and finches, while other birds starve for want of more suitable food. He suggests that bones should be hung from trees, so as to be inaecessible to cats

that bones should be hung from trees, so as to be inaccessible to cast and dogs, and mentions that the more fat there is left on the bone the better. This plan would save the lives of hundreds of useful little warblers whose food is almost exclusively confined to the especial foes of the gardener and the farmer.

THE FINE MALE SEA-LION at the Brighton Aquarium has died suddenly from disease of the heart. The female still survives in good health, as well as the male cub, which is now four years old, and is a fine animal, 6 feet long, thus being much larger than his diminutive and somewhat flat-headed mother, to whom at present, Nature tells us, he bears most resemblance, as the extraordinary prominence of the frontal bones of the skull characterising his male parent is as yet undeveloped. The father, lack, was about twelve prominence of the frontal bones of the skull characterising his male parent is as yet undeveloped. The father, Jack, was about twelve years old at the time of his death, and measured 8 ft. 5 in. in length, with a maximum girth of 5 ft. 3 in., the greatest circumference of the head being 2 ft. 10 in. high, and the frontal measuring 2 ft. 2 in. The skeleton will be preserved in the Aquarium, and zoologists will be able to determine the exact species of the creature by means of the skull. Besides the young sea-lion, a dead female cub was born of this pair in 1878.

THE SUCCESSFUL RISE of a distinctive school of American Art is very gratifying to Transatlantic pride, and *The American* notes that this year Christmas publications have been more exclusional transactions. sively national, and have shown a striking advance in taste as well as in luxury. This alteration "is the more gratifying as these evidences of the nation's social sentiments indicate a degree of refinement and chaste delicacy different from English massiveness, French polish or German innocence. There is a decided American teste and an American splace of the first social service which the first social service when the social service when the social service when the social service when the social service taste, and an American school of artisans and artists tries faithfully to taste, and an American school of artisans and artists tries faithfully to meet its wants; it succeeds, and promises an interesting future." On the other hand native production has not been highly appreciated at the recent exhibition of the works of living Americans at Boston—the first of its kind. Hardly any pictures were sold, but this is in a great measure attributed to the supineness of the authorities. No salesman was at hand, no information as to prices could be gained in the gallery or from the catalogues, and the female attendants in charge seemed much more interested in the progress of their own needlework than in directing would-be purchasers.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S NOVEL does not appear to have been wholly appreciated by French critics, to judge by the verdict of M. Scherer in the Temps. Thus he says:—"In 'Endymion,' as in 'Lothair,' the writer takes pleasure above all in the brilliancy of worldly life; he rubs elbows with none but Ministers and ambassadors, dukes and duchesses; he dreams only of princely establishments, enchanted castles, magnificent horses, golden vessels, sparking crystal, and priceless porcelain. At every line you recognise the Jew and the gold rings on his fingers. The talent of Lord Beaconsfield, if I may be allowed the expression, is all shop-front. Do not ask him for deeply-felt descriptions of nature, nor profound analysis of motives, nor even for a dramatic mise en scène of passions. Do not seek in his books anything sincere, real, thought out, any striking aperçu, or philosophy of any kind. Let it suffice if we find there a certain vivacity of wit, a sort of brio and dash, thanks to which the reader arrives at the end of the three volumes. If the metal has not the resonance that we could wish, we must admit that the tinsel is nicely worked and LORD BEACONSFIELD'S NOVEL does not appear to have been could wish, we must admit that the tinsel is nicely worked and produces a kind of dazzling effect. . . . His last novel leaves the impression of a talent which would be promising in a young man, and which, in a veteran of literature, marks, on the contrary,

CANDAHAR is sadly in need of an Adulteration Act, as the Candaharis seem to consider the British fair game for any amount of cheating. Thus in an amusing lecture, recently delivered at Bombay by an army chaplain, and quoted by the Times of India, the lecturer commented on the milk which, though the supply fell off at the end of spring, could always be furnished in plenty to the British troops. He noticed that the milk scarcely coloured the tea, and left a thick deposit, and after some inquiry found that the milk man and baker arranged respectively to supply water and flour, and thus concoct the required "milk." Another time he bought some beef from a native which proved tough and dry, and subsequently it beef from a native which proved tough and dry, and subsequently it turned out to be part of some camels stolen from the Commissariat. Butter, eggs, and lettuces, however, are good, and so cheap that the British soldiers frequently overeat themselves. The famed Afghan sheep, Mr. Cane stated, fed well, and assimilated their fat in the tail, and, according to native statements, it was on this tail they lived in times of scarcity by drawing from it the substance. The tail is a great Afghan delicacy, and the natives often suffer from eating too much of it. The horse-provender—boosa—was very poor, being merely stalks of hay broken up into small pieces, and such quantities were needed that the Commissariat officers called the campaign the "boosa campaign." The British barracks built at Candahar in 1841 still remain, but were found so dirty that the floors had to be dug up and remade. The found so dirty that the floors had to be dug up and remade. The soldiers have made the walls gay with pictures from the London illustrated papers, as well as with Christmas cards; indeed, Mr. Cane stated that Christmas cards would be the most appreciable gifts any one could send to the soldiers.





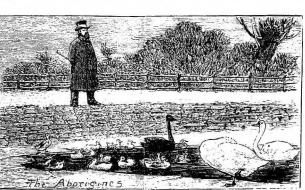










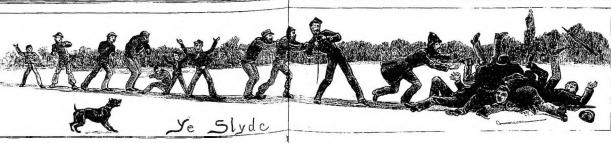














THE SKATING SEASON-NOTES ON THE ICE



THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.—The arbitration proposal appears to have been once more declined by the Porte, which has issued a Circular suggesting that negotiations for the settlement of the Turco-Greek dispute should be opened at Constantinople between the Porte and the Ambassadors. No direct mention is made of arbitration as the suggestion had never been formally communicated to the Porte in writing, but Hobart Pasha has been authorised to make a statement as an informal answer. In this it communicated to the Porte in writing, but Hobart Pasha has been authorised to make a statement as an informal answer. In this it is pointed out, as M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire argued in his circular, that the Treaty of Berlin merely recommended a certain frontier line, but did not insist upon it. In October the Porte sketched out a line of frontier which it was prepared to accept, but which Greece declined to accept, on the plea that the Powers' advice was compulsory. "Turkey, which has since remained perfectly quiet notwithstanding numerous provocations, might well decline to fulfil the wishes of Europe, but out of deference to the Powers, she offers to Greece a magnificent country, and preserves a calm attitude in wishes of Europe, but out of deterence to the Powers, she offers to Greece a magnificent country, and preserves a calm attitude in the presence of the aggressive schemes of Greece. Europe is too just to tolerate such a situation any longer." It is considered that the effect produced by M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire's circular is contrary to that which was intended, as the severe strictures upon the action of Greece have encouraged the Porte in their upon the action of Greece have encouraged the Porte in their upon the action of Greece have encouraged the Forts, opposition to the propositions of the Powers. In one way, however, opposition to the propositions of the Porte are thought to be satisfactory, as the new proposals of the Porte are thought to discuss further concessions. On the new proposals of the Foliate and the state of the very evince a willingness at least to discuss further concessions. On the other hand past experience of similar negotiations has shown—as indeed in the case of Dulcigno—that much time and energy has to be wasted to obtain a very small result.

Greece on her side continues to turn a deaf ear to all the charming

of the Powers, is completing her military preparations, and, it is stated, has requested the Russian Government to place all Greek subjects in Turkish territory under Russian protection "should necessity arise." The news that Turkey has declined the arbitration proposition has been received with great satisfaction as it is now thought that the Powers will now leave the two disputants to fight the matter out for themselves. the matter out for themselves.

There is little from Constantinople beyond the Greek Question, save that the Porte has succeeded in squeezing another loan out of the Galata bankers, and that the Sultan is manifestly suffering from "persecution mania," as he never goes outside the grounds of Yildiz Kiosk, and as both Ali Nizam Pasha, the Chief of the General Staff, and Hussein Husni Pasha, the late Minister of War, have been arrested.

-The supplementary Municipal elections confirmed FRANCE the verdict of those of Tuesday week. The Intransigeants have been almost wholly worsted, while the successes of the Reactionary candidates have been few and far between. Thus the prospects of the Moderate Republic at the forthcoming autumnal Parliamentary elections could hardly be better. The elections will take place on either the 8th or the 15th of October, and in the mean time the Assembly met for its closing Session on Thursday. There are plenty of burning subjects to be discussed before October is reached; and although it is little likely that the Government will venture upon of burning subjects to be discussed before October is reached; and although it is little likely that the Government will venture upon any new question affecting religion, there is no lack of social matters to be fought out. It is most probable that the Senate will reject the clause in the Magistracy Bill empowering the Government to remove magistrates for a certain period, while there will be a very hard fight over the old question of voting by Department, or by electoral district. Whether or no the Bill will pass is exceedingly doubtful, as even M. Gambetta's supporters are apprehensive—in the event of voting by Department being restored—lest he should strive to obtain an informal *flebiscitum*, by putting his name upon a large number of Departmental lists. Our readers are probably aware of the differor Departmental lists. Our readers are probably aware of the difference between scrutin de liste and scrutin d'arrondissement; but we may mention that in the former system (as it existed under the Empire) the whole of the voters of a Department have a voice in the election of each Departmental member, while in the latter (the existing system) each member is elected by the voters of a particular district. Whichever method of voting however is adopted that district. Whichever method of voting, however, is adopted, there is little doubt that, unless some great and unforeseen event occur, the general election will result in a complete victory for the

Paris has been visited with very similar weather to that which has prevailed in London during the past week, and locomotion has been equally difficult and inconvenient, save, indeed, by sledges, which have abounded in the Bois de Boulogne. The chief social news has been respecting the Artistic Committee which, elected by the chief the pales is the service of the pales. mews has been respecting the Artistic Committee which, elected by the artists themselves, is henceforward to manage the Salon. M. Bonnat secured the largest number of votes, and was closely followed by M. Henner, and amongst other well-known painters MM. Lefebvre, Breton, Carolus Duran, Harpignies, Bastien Lepage, Bouguereau, De Neuville, Detaille, and Roll. M. Meissonier, curiously enough, was not elected. The Committee once formed lost no time in going to work, and has already decided that the number of works admitted is not to exceed 2,500, and that no artist shall be allowed to exhibit more than two. All artists who have once exhibited are to have a vote in the election of the Hanging Jury, who are to consist of forty members. In theatrical circles there has been very little stirring, the only noteworthy novelty being the celebration of the 259th anniversary of Molière's baptism at Saint Eustache by the production of a little one-act pièce de circonstance, Poquelin, Père et Fils, by M. Ernest d'Hervilly.—A painful suicide took place on Sunday in a railway train. A wealthy Rouen merchant a few years since married a widow whose husband was supposed to have been killed during the Commune, but he has suddenly reappeared with the amnestied Communists who have returned in the Navarin. The shock was too great for the second husband, and he blew out his brains with a revolver—The death is announced from Caire of the shock was too great for the second husband, and he blew out his brains with a revolver.—The death is announced from Cairo of the celebrated Egyptologist August Edouard Mariette, better known as Mariette Bey. He was sixty-one years of age.

Mariette Bey. He was sixty-one years of age.

RUSSIA. — There has been further severe fighting in Central Asia round Géok Tepe, where General Skobeleff has succeeded in establishing a third parallel. On the 11th inst. the Turcomans made a sudden sortie with 30,000 men, and, attacking the Russian trenches, succeeded in capturing the Russian outworks, together with part of the second parallel, taking several guns. They, however, were eventually repulsed by a heavy fire from the first parallel, and all the guns save one recaptured. Another attack was simultaneously made upon the Russian camp by a considerable force of Turcoman cavalry, who were equally repulsed; while the Russians themselves next day attacked the Turcoman outworks, and after a severe struggle captured them. The losses on both sides are stated to have been exceptionally severe, and General Skobeleff reports his troops to have behaved most admirably.

Two men and two women were arrested at Kiev on Tuesday, charged with belonging to a secret society. On their house being

charged with belonging to a secret society. On their house being searched the programme of the extreme terrorist faction of the Nihilists was found, in which incendiarism and murder are recommended. A quantity of revolvers, daggers, and axes, machinery for the manufacture of forged passports, a portion of a secret printing press, and a large number of revolutionary proclamations and

GERMANY.—— The Anti-Semitic movement is, if anything, increasing in intensity. In Berlin there are continual individual disputes in the cafés and bierhalles, while meetings of the partisans on both sides are constantly held. At one anti-Jewish gathering Dr. Henrici denounced the Israelites in the most violent manner, and remarking on the tone which the English Press had taken on the subject, said that it would be better if the English would mind their own business, and attend to Irish and not German affairs: as their own business, and attend to Irish and not German affairs; as for the Jews, they represented "the lowest scum of the earth, and are not fit to mix with other races"—"their habits are filthy, and their morals on the lowest scale,"—and he concluded by hoping that no German mailer would found their habits are filthy, and their morals on the lowest scale,"—and he concluded by hoping that no German maiden would forget herself and her Fatherland so far as to marry a Jew. On the other hand, at a hospital meeting the Crown Prince, speaking to Baron von Magnus, strongly condemned the agitation. He stated that "he entirely disapproved and condemned the movement, and that he felt especially grieved at such tendencies invading schools and the lecture rooms of the professors of the University. He could not conceive how men standing upon an intellectual eminence could lend themselves to the support of a movement which must be condemned alike for its tendencies and aims." On Tuesday, however, at the Berlin students' meeting in celebration of German Unity, there was a great disturbance when the Rector took the opportunity to exhort the disturbance when the Rector took the opportunity to exhort the students to abandon their "unworthy antipathy" against the Jews. Professor Mommsen then tried to speak, but the crowd refused to hear him. Numerous challenges were interchanged between Christian and Hebrew students. In Bavaria the Minister of the Interior has instructed the police to endeavour effectively to "arrest Interior has instructed the police to endeavour effectively to "arrest the movement in the first instance by means of clear explanation, and when necessary by having recourse to the enforcement of the law."

The Emperor has been confined to his room with a severe cold,

but is now better. The most intense cold prevails in Berlin, and indeed throughout Northern Germany, where river navigation is practically at a standstill. The floating bridges on the Rhine have been removed, and the river is full of ice.

INDIA. --- The telegram announcing the decision of the Government eventually to evacuate Candahar appears to have been somewhat vaguely worded, as the Candaharis interpreted it to signify that the British troops were under immediate orders to quit the city. The greatest excitement seems to have prevailed, and the Hindoo traders telegraphed to India to stop all orders for merchandise. Colonel St. John ultimately calmed the public mind by issuing an official statement that no such orders had arrived, and that nothing was settled with regard to the departure of the troops. Apart from this all is quiet at Candahar, the chief difficulty being that of supply, it being exceedingly difficult to obtain grain—so much so, indeed, that the reserve stores have been drawn upon. Gangs of robbers also continually interfere with the convoys of provisions, and troops have been ordered to Maiwand from India in order to assist the Sirdars in keeping order.—From Cabul there is no trustworthy news, but it is said that the Ameer and Mahomed Jan, though ostensibly good friends, really put very little confidence in one another. that the British troops were under immediate orders to quit the city.

good friends, really put very little confidence in one another.

The report of a serious conspiracy having been discovered at Kolapore, which was energetically contradicted by the private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, turns out to be perfectly correct. There was undoubtedly a plot to massacre the Europeans, loot the city was undoubtedly a plot to massacre the Europeans was undoubtedly a plot to mas was undoubtedly a plot to massacre the Europeans, loot the city, seize the Treasury, and depose the Rajah in favour of a spurious ex-Rajah, Chimu Sahib, who really died at Kurrachee in 1867. Twenty-seven priseners, Brahmins, Mahrattas, Mahomedans, and Mhars are now being tried, including the ringleader, named Rambhut. The witnesses have given evidence with regard to the discovery of arms, and the conspirators' meetings. "The plot," the correspondent of The Times states, "was wild, and certain of ultimate failure. As it was, however, it was really seriously contemplated."

-The asserted fraudulent fishery statistics presented to the Halifax Commission and the New Chinese Treaties presented to the Halifax Commission and the New Chinese Treaties are the chief topics of discussion just now. With regard to the former a resolution requesting Great Britain to join the United States in appointing a Commission to investigate the grounds of the Halifax Award has been introduced into the House of Representatives. Of the two new treaties with China, one relates to the labour question, and empowers the United States Government, "whenever in its opinion the influx of Chinese labourers or their residence in the United States affects, or threatens to affect, the interests of that country, or endanger its good order," to regulate the limit or suspend such coming or residence, "but not to prohibit it altogether." Of course this provision only applies to labourers. Other Chinese subjects and their servants may come and go at will. On its side, the United States undertakes to protect the Chinese in their territory from maltreatment. The second treaty relates to commercial from maltreatment. The second treaty relates to commercial matters; the most important provision being a mutual undertaking by the United States and the Chinese Governments not to import opium into one another's territory. In China all controversies between Americans and Chinese are to be settled by the proper officers of the defendant's nationality.

The aclaumed position of the community are now being roused to

The coloured portion of the community are now being roused to a sense of the disadvantages under which they suffer, and a deputation, headed by Mr. Elliott, a coloured ex-Congressman, have presented an address to General Carfield, the President-elect, setting forth the deprivation of their right to vote, the oppression of the forth the deprivation of their right to vote, the oppression of the majority by the minority, their unjust treatment by their employers, the denial of justise in the Courts, the lack of educational facilities, and the appointment of unworthy Federal officials in the South, who fail to protect them. General Garfield replied that it would be improper for him as yet to indicate his official policy. One reason why the minority was able to oppress the majority was that one trained man was equal to two or three untrained. It was education and not legislation that would overcome this inequality. Education, continued General Garfield, was the basis of equality, and the final solution of the whole question of the coloured race.

THE REBELLION IN THE TRANSVAAL.—There is little actual news from the scene of action. The fort at Pretoria apparently still holds out, though news comes of two sorties having been repulsed. The Boers have also reoccupied Langeneck, capturing two mounted police. The anti-English feeling is said to be growing stronger and stronger, and there is little doubt that our troops will meet with a staunch resistance. A second proclamation from the ruling Triumvirate denies that the Boers fired the first shot, and ruling Triumvirate denies that the Boers fired the first shot, and charges Col. Lanyon with having begun hostilities without notice, and with carrying on the war against the rule of civilised warfare, particularly with barbarity and cruelty at Potchefstroom, bombarding an exposed town without warning. A British resident at Utrecht, also, The Times tells us, declares that the reports of the Boer outrages are exaggerated. Many of the Boers act under intimidation, but the sympathy among all the Dutch colonists and the people of the Free State is so strong, that "unless a powerful effort is made speedily to yindicate our supremacy the future will be dark." to vindicate our supremacy the future will be dark."

The Triumvirate have telegraphed to England to Her Majesty asking for a Royal Commission of Inquiry.

Sir G. P. Colley is still at Newcastle, which is being put in a state of defence, but it is unlikely that any noteworthy military action will be taken before the reinforcements have arrived. Standerton and Wakkerstroom are surrounded by the Boers, but Lyden-

burg is said to be well provisioned, and likely to hold its own.

THE BASUTO WAR is being conducted with considerable energy.

Col. Carrington severely defeated the rebels on the 10th inst., in Kaffraria Umditchwa has surrendered, while matters in Pondoland are equally satisfactory.



The Queen has now been joined in the Isle of Wight by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, while the Princess Louise has left Osborne for town. Her Majesty has also entertained several visitors, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Earl Granville and Admiral Ryder being the chief guests. On Saturday evening, the ex-Empress Eugénie, with Mdlle. Louise Rouher and the Duc de Bassano, dined with the Queen, and next morning Divine Service was performed at Osborne before Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold, the Rev. A. Peile officiating. On Monday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice went out skating.

The Prince and Princess of Wales concluded their visit to Lord and Lady Aveland at Normanton Park on Saturday, and on their

and Lady Aveland at Normanton Park on Saturday, and on their way home drove through Stamford, which kept holiday in their honour. They were in an open carriage, notwithstanding the bitter weather, and stopped at the Town Hall to receive a bouquet and addresses from the Town and local Freemasons. After lunching with the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burghley House, the Prince and Princess returned to Sandringham. Burghley House, the Prince and Princess returned to Sandringham. On Monday the Prince came up to town, and on Tuesday evening he went to the Criterion Theatre. On Wednesday he was present at the wedding of Mdlle. Marie Perugia and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, to whom he gave as a wedding present a silver ewer and basin.—On Thursday morning the Prince drove on the Thames Embankment in a sledge.—To-day the Prince goes to the Spital Barracks, Windsor, to spend three days with the 1st Life Guards, he being now Colonel of the Household Brigade, and to-morrow he will attend church parade with the regiment at Holy Trinity. The Princess and her daughters remain at Sandringham, where they have enjoyed plenty of skating.—The Prince and Princess deputed Frincess and ner daughters remain at Sandringnam, where they have enjoyed plenty of skating.—The Prince and Princess deputed Lord Colville to represent them at the funeral of the Hon. F. Stonor, who was husband to one of the Princess's Bedchamber Women, and also sent a wreath of real flowers.—The Princess Louise will return to Canada next May.—The Duke of Connaught will be present at the Lord Mayor's banquet to Sir F. Roberts on Echraeve Lee.

The Queen of Sweden has come to England to escape the severity of a Northern winter (!) Her Majesty is at Crag's Head House, Bournemouth, where she will spend some months. The Empress of Austria will arrive in England about February 18th. and some of her hunting stud have already preceded her to Combernere Abbey.—The apartments in the Town Palace at Potsdam, which are to be the Winter home of Prince William of Potsdam, which are to be the Winter home of Prince William of Germany and his bride, are being considerably altered and enlarged at the Emperor's expense, His Majesty having stipulated, however, that the apartments inhabited successively by Frederick II., Frederick William III. and IV., and Queen Louise, shall remain untouched. The furnishing and decorating will be under the Crown Prince's care. Historical quadrilles for one of the wedding balls are being discussed at Berlin, it being proposed to arrange a series to be danced by ladies and gentlemen in the dress of the time of Frederick I., by mousquetaires belonging to the Frederick William period, and hussars of the time of Frederick the Great. escorted by Frederick I., by mousquetaires belonging to the Frederick William period, and hussars of the time of Frederick the Great, escorted by a guard of the Great Frederick's Giant Grenadiers. The civil wedding will take place on Feb. 26—the religious ceremony on the following day. Eighty-five Prussian towns have subscribed 20,000.6 for a wedding present of ornamental plate.—Prince Rudolph of Austria is now visiting his fiancée at Laeken, and on leaving will start on an Eastern tour. He will go crocodile shooting on the Nile, probably using one of the Khédive's yachts, will visit Jerusalem, and return home for Easter. The Prince gave Princes Stéphanie a Christmas gift of a magnificent brilliant and pink pearl diadem, fashioned in knots and arabesques. The pink pearls pearl diadem, fashioned in knots and arabesques. The pink pearls pearl diadem, fashioned in knots and arabesques. The pink pearls are most rare, and formerly belonged to ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. The Princess's wedding bouquet, by the way, will be presented by the Ghent florists, and will be composed of the rarest orchids. The bouquet will only be prepared an hour before sending it off, and will be accompanied by a splendid album containing a dedicatory address, a photograph of the bouquet, and a brief history of the divers flowers.—The King and Queen of Italy have returned to Rome from their visit to Sicily.



CANON FARRAR'S DEFENCE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH CANON FARRAR'S DEFENCE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH was continued on Sunday last in a third sermon at Westminster Abbey, in which he said that the demand for Disestablishment emanated from the extremes of sacerdotalism and unbelief. Sacerdotalism which had established the Inquisition, and sown the cities of Europe with blood and ashes, and Infidelity, which had been the curse, the corruption, and the ruin of every age, now asked Englishmen to declare that England as England had no longer the power or even the wish to discriminate between truth and falsehood, and had no further testimony to offer to God and to Christ. If the Establishment were swept away the nation would Christ. If the Establishment were swept away the nation would be whirled forward into a boundless scepticism by Infidelity, or dragged back by Ecclesiasticism into an unfathomable superstition. A nation that never had a national Church might flourish, though always and inevitably on a lower level of blessedness, with feebler powers of Christianity, with wilder aberrations of error than if it had one; but for a nation, which ever since it was a nation had had a religion, openly to proclaim itself a Godless and Christless corporation, and to declare that atheists might blaspheme in the shame which would sink us inconceivably below our fathers. was as a citizen and not as a clergyman, and still less as a Christian, that he was anxious and alarmed, for a dire retribution would befall the land which as the last outcome of its civilisation de-consecrated its churches and de-Christianised its laws.

Another Ritualistic Triumph of a purely technical character has been obtained by Messrs. Dale and Enraght, the Judge of the Court of Appeal having decided that the writs were defectively issued through the neglect to bring them into the Court of Queen's Bench in Term time, and in the presence of the Judges. They, however, decided that Lord Penzance had acted strictly within his however, decided that Lord Penzance had acted strictly within his jurisdiction, and the judgment on the merits of the case therefore went against the recalcitrant clergymen, who have only secured their freedom temporarily through the amazing carelessness of some official in not observing the petty details of procedure which are thus declared to be essential. Mr. Dale has been at liberty on bail since before Christmas, and Mr. Enraght was liberated on Monday after exactly seven weeks' imprisonment. On his return to Bordesley he had a conception to whom he made was received with enthusiasm by his congregation, to whom he made a speech, quoting the words of Lord Chief Justice James that "it was quite as trivial to prosecute clergymen for wearing chasubles as some

people thought it was for a clergyman to get out of gaol by a bad writ." The prosecution had made him more determined than ever to maintain his position, and if necessary he would go to gaol again; though he would remind the Church Association that if further proceedings were contemplated two could play at that game.

RITUAL AND DOCTRINE.—The memorial to the Primate on the subject of Toleration in the Church has been followed by a mass of correspondence, fro and con, in the columns of The Times and the Guardian, to which it is hopeless to attempt to do justice by extract or condensation. It is said that the Evangelical clergy are preparing a counter memorial.

are preparing a counter memorial.

AN ENTRAORDINARY ATTACK ON THE BISHOPS was made last week by the Rev. J. E. Gladstone, a cousin of the Premier, in a speech delivered at a large meeting at Wolverhampton. He called upon the members of the Church Association to arouse themselves, and make a determined effort to get rid of Bishops altogether. The Archbishop of Canterbury himself, who was at one time supposed to be a defender of the Protestant faith, had turned round—God have mercy upon him!—to shield the traitors in gaol. The Bishop of Ely had distinctly told them they were to find a place for traitors in the Church. God forbid! They must have their place outside the Church. And their own Bishop, the Bishop of Lichfield, in a New Year's address to his clergy, said his own desire was for a larger toleration in matters of ritual, and a cleater recognition of the jurisdiction of the Church as distinguished cleater recognition of the jurisdiction of the Church as distinguished from the State. His own examination of history, and his experience as a man, led him to say, "God shield us from Ecclesiastical Courts!" Let lawyers, who understand law, define Liw, and let ecclesiastics, let the Bishops, leave law alone and stick to the Gospel.

THE REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.——The publication of some lengthy extracts from the Revised Version of the New Testament in the pages of the Record on the 7th inst., was, it appears, an infringement of the rights of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and legal proceedings would have been taken against that journal had not an apology been inserted in a subsequent number.



LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—Two new songs were sung by Mr. Santley on Wednesday evening last, viz., "Twilight Dews" and "Heart, Mine Heart," neither of which possessed any special merit; but of the two the latter was the better received. Madame Patey was to have sung "The Merchant of Cheapside," another new song; but was absent owing to the inclemency of the weather.

new song; but was absent owing to the inclemency of the weather.

WAIIS.—Herr Anton Rub'nstein has undertaken a tour through Spain and Portugal, after which he intends coming to France and England, in advance of his long contemplated visit to North Africa.—Herr Max Bruch, the composer, was married on the 3rd inst. to Mdlle. Clara Tuczek, at Berlin, returning very shortly to Liverpool, to resume his duties as conductor of the Philharmonic Society in that town.—The Grand-Ducal Theatre at Neu-Strelitz has been closed for six weeks on account of the death of the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg. The operatic company is disbanded, with little chance, for the present at any rate, of finding employment elsewhere.—The "cyclus" mania is increasing in vehemence. A Mozart-cyclus is in preparation at the Stadtheater in Königsberg, and a Meyerbeer-cyclus is projected at Vienna.—Schubert's opera, Alfonso und Estrella, "remodelled" (improved, of course) by Herr Fuchs, is in rehearsal at Carlsruhe. Whycannot our modern busybodies write operas of their own, or (still better) leave the dead masters to their repose? Even Liszt, when (in 1854) he produced Alphonso write operas of their own, or (still better) leave the dead masters to their repose? Even Liszt, when (in 1854) he produced Alphonso und Estrella, at Weimar, discreetly allowed Schubert to speak for himself.—Our English soprano, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, has heen appointed, by Royal decree, singing-professor at the Brussels Musical Conservatory.—Madame Trebelli is making a tour in Belgium.—Madame Pauline Lucca is once more engaged to give several performances at the Royal Opera, Berlin, in the early spring.—Mr. Henry Leslie, having accepted the post of Director at the Philharmonic Society, the traditional list of "Seven" is now complete.—Nice has set up a new musical paper, La Gazzetta Musicale di Nizza.—Madame Albani is giving a series of operatic performances at the Théâtrede la Monnaic, Brussels, wherehersuccess is even more brilliant than that which she achieved last year.—Cherubin's fine opera, Medea, has been revived at the Imperial Opera in Vienna, with Madame Materna (Wagner's Brünnhilde) as the Colchian priestess, her delineation of which (as may well be credited) is unanimously extolled.—Herr Joseph Joachim is expected at the beginning of the week, to take his accustomed position as leader of the quarters at the Popular Concerts, which he will retain to the end of the season.



THE TURF.—Very little Turf news can ever be expected at this time of the year, and still less when King Frost reigns supreme; for though the snow on the training grounds renders some good exercise possible, no substantial training work can be got through with either the two-year-olds, or the animals entered for the Spring Handicaps. Referring again for a moment to those events: as regards the numbers of the entries, it may be noted, as a curious coincidence, that the City and Suburban has secured exactly the same number as that of last year, viz., 108. The Lincoln Handicap has 114, as against 84 last year, but it certainly seems strange that, with its 1,000% added money, it only commands so few more than the Epson race with its meagre 200%. The Great Metropolitan shows a falling off from 38 to 35, and thus continues its downward progress. The Chester Cup, which experienced a little revival last year, exhibits again a marked decadence, having only 47 entries, as against 63 last year, which is less than half it secured only as short a time ago as 1876, and even then it was far from being the popular race it once was. The last entry come to hand is that for the Grand National, and lovers of cross country hand is that for the Grand National, and lovers of cross country sport must regret to find that the names of only 47 animals appear in the list. This is a falling off of ten from last year, which showed ten less than the year before, and a great decline from 93, even as late as the year 1874. The yearly increasing dearth of steeplechasers in this country is very remarkable, but may be accounted for mainly by the fact that the modern custom of putting flat-racers to the business has completely shut out the old-fashioned cross country animal, and, at the same time, a sufficient number of cross-country animal, and, at the same time, a sufficient number of flat-racers suited for the work cannot be found. - Another week has passed, and Lord Falmouth's crack filly, Dal Gal, appears to be still confined to the stable, and yet she still remains first favourite for the Two Thousand, and is backed for the Derby.

FOOTBALL.—Frost and snow have not altogether stopped this game; indeed the latter has rendered it playable, as it makes

falling comparatively comfortable, and easy too. Moreover, it gives a new aspect to a football match, and the white spray scattered by the players as it glistens in the sunshine has a pretty effect. With it several inches deep and a cutting wind playing over it on Saturday last at Darwen, nearly 1,000 spectators assembled to witness an Association match between Glasgow and Lancashire. Italf the game was played according to English and half according to Scottish rules, and the final result was a hollow victory for the Scotchmen by nine goals to one.—Another important Association game played in the snow has been that between the Blackburn Rovers and Nottingham, which ended in favour of the former by three goals to one.

three goals to one.

AQUATICS,—It makes one shudder to think of this sport in this weather, and we pity the poor fellows who have been obliged to practise on the Thames in the bitter cold. Of course the great match between Hanlan and Laycock, which was to have come off on Monday, had to be postponed, the floating ice on the river rendering rowing impossible. There is little or no chance of the race coming off this week, and consequently, according to the well-known rule of boat-racing, all wagers on it will be off. Both men have gone southward to practise and keep themselves in condition on salt water, where they can get a fair stretch, but it is unfortunately probable that the match will not be brought off at all now, as both Hanlan and Laycock are anxious to get back to their respective countries to enjoy their "receptions," and to return to their duties.

Coursing.—It is hardly necessary to say that coursing the same of the course of the

COURSING.—It is hardly necessary to say that coursing, both private and public, has altogether come to a standstill; and nominators of Waterloo dogs are in a by no means enviable state of mind. How much would many of them give to be in the position of Mr. Morrison, whose kennel is so near the beautiful Redear Sands that his dogs can daily take grand exercise on them in defense. Mr. Morrison, whose kennel is so near the beautiful Redcar Sands that his dogs can daily take grand exercise on them in defiance of frost and snow!—After the eighth annual sale of Mr. Clemitson's saplings at Aldridge's on Saturday last, which by the way realised but very poor prices, Mr. Miller's sensational litters, the produce of Misterton and Coomassie, both Waterloo winners, were put up. There were seven of them, and their birth dates only as far back as May last. It would seem that fancy reserve prices were were seven of the same that fancy reserve prices. May last. It would seem that fancy reserve prices were put on them, as only one was sold, and that to Mr. Hamar Bass for 50 guineas.—The chief feature of the Waterloo market during the week has been the advance of Mr. Hink's nomination to 16 to 1.

week has been the advance of Mr. Hink's nomination to 16 to 1.

SKATING.—Under the auspices of the Grand National Skating Association the Amateur Championship contest was decided on Monday last at Lingay Fen, near Cambridge. The distance was a mile and a half, with three turns. There were sixteen competitors, and the final heat was contested between J. Webber, of Upwell, and F. Norman, of Willingham Fen; the latter of whom retained the Championship which he gained last year, winning by 25 yards. His best time was in his heat against L. Tebbutt, of Nottingham, which he won in 5 min. 41-5th sec.—The Professional Championship contest was brought off at Crowland, Lincolnshire, last Saturday, over the same distance, and resulted, as expected, in the victory of George, better known as "Fish," Smart, who for some years past has been the proved as well as acknowledged head of his trade in this particular line.

PEDESTRIANISM.—There is still a talk of the probability of

PEDESTRIANISM.—There is still a talk of the probability of matches being arranged between our champion, Rowell, and Hart, who is supposed to be the best "six days' and nights'" man in America: and between the Irish-American O'Leary and Vaughan, of Chester. Contests between these men, if carried out in a bona fide manner, would be very interesting.

A DOG STAR

THE STORY OF A BLIGHTED AMBITION

I AM a clown at Christmas time, and the rest of the year I take an engagement wherever I can get one, for Utility, that is to say, I play first villagers, first ruffians, policemen, and servants, and go on in mobs. I ain't much of a hand at the spouting business; I never took to learning much in my younger days, or it didn't take to me, which is much the same thing. I can turn a somersault, work a pantomine trick, and make jokes in a comic scene with anybody, but when they give me a lot of cramped stuff to get into my head, especially if it's Shakespeare—oh, that Bard of Avon, what he has made me suffer!—it does give me a twisting, I can tell you.

In summer time salaries are small, Utils', salaries very small, and sometimes when business is bad, small as they are, we don't get more than half of them. Such was my predicament a few summers ago—and has been since; but that does not concern the story. It I AM a clown at Christmas time, and the rest of the year I take

ago—and has been since; but that does not concern the story. It was while strolling down the High Street of Loutstown one morning, after a very light breakfast, in company with a fellow victim—I mean a brother pro.—and my dog Cæsar that the idea which has since become the bane of my life was first suggested to me.

which has since become the bane of my me to me.

"'How the deuce do you contrive to feed that great animal?" remarked my companion; "why you might as well have a child to keep. Why don't you teach the beggar to act?"

"That's a splendid idea, old man," I cried, grasping his hand. Cæsar was of the Newfoundland breed, large and black and wonderfully intelligent—especially at meal times. Visions of being a dog star, of szeing my name in big letters upon the walls, and, above all, of having a few sovereigns in my pocket all the year round, began to fire my imagination. That very day Cæsar ceased to eat the bread of idleness.

to eat the bread of idleness.

I will pass over the training period—how I taught him to pull the bell, to jump over the stile, and to take the seize—as not being interesting; it was all done on the quiet, nobody knowing a word about it, till I showed our manager at a private rehearsal what my pupil could do. That he acquitted himself to our perfect satisfaction I won't say; but things were so desperate bad just then, that the manager didn't care much what gag he put out that was likely to draw a house. So a day or two afterwards out came a poster, that the wonderful trained dog Cæsar, who had had the honour of appearing before Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales, would make his first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Loutstown, on that evening. The play selected for Cæsar's dibut was the old melodrama of The Forest of Bondy. It is the story of the murder of a young officer by two of his comrades, and the discovery of the crime through the intelligence of his faithful dog.

I never selt half so nervous on the first night of a pantomime as I did on that. The house was decidedly better than it had been lately; the curtain rose to three pounds, and we had been playing

to fifteen shillings.

"Wire in, old man," I said, patting Cresar's glossy head, "get your name up, and you shall have as much meat as you can eat." Cresar knew the word "meat," he wagged his tail, thrust out his tongue, and looked up at me as much as to say, "All right, governor, I can do with a lot of that."

with a lot of that."

When he walked on at the heels of his supposed master, the virtuous young officer Aubrey, there was a little clapping, at which he wagged his tail, and put out his tongue with dog-like courtesy. But his acting did not begin, or was not supposed to begin, till the first scene of the second act. At the end of the first the murder takes place: the two villains, Landry and Macaire—I was Landry—are supposed, while Aubrey is travelling through the forest at night, to decoy away his dog, and then attack him. A desperate fight with short basket-hilted swords takes place, in which Aubrey chops alternately at us both until he is overpowered at last, while the

baying of the dog, who is supposed to be tied to a tree, is heard in the distance.

Before the scene began I got a fellow Util. to hold Cæsar by the

in the distance.

Before the scene began I got a fellow Util. to hold Cæsar by the collar in the dressing-room, and make him bark, with strict injunctions not to let him go on any account. The fight was on, I could hear the deep "Bow, wow, wow," and I could see the audience getting very excited, when all of a sudden, to my horror, I beheld Cæsar dash on to the stage. A thrill went through the house, everybody thought something tremendous was coming. But, rejoicing in having escaped from his jailor, he danced about us, barking delightedly, and evidently regarding his master's fight for life as a capital bit of fun got up for his amusement.

"Get off, you beast," I cried, kicking out savagely, in my agony. And the audience began to laugh.

"Oh, you brute, I wish he'd tear a piece out of your leg," crie.I an excited female in the pit. The kick put down Cæsar's exuberance, and he retired to a corner of the stage near the footlights and sheepishly watched the scene. All might have yet been retrieved had not some wretch of a boy in the pit happened just then to crack a nut. Nuts were one of Cæsar's weaknesses, and at that sound he pricked up his ears, fixed his eyes upon the boy, and lolled out his tongue with the most wistful expression of face. The imp threw him a nut, and while his master was being slaughtered this unnatural animal sat down calmly, cracked the shell, nibbled the kernel with the greatest gusto, and then wagged his tail for more. Everybody—but me—saw the joke, and roared with laughter; nuts, oranges, apples, and biscuits were showered upon the stage, and everything acceptable to a dog's palate Cæsar gobbled up with a voracity that had long been gathering from a run of short commons. Almost crying with vexation, my attention distracted, I struck out wildly, missed the blows, threw the fight into confusion, and the curtain fell amidst laughter and hisses.

Wasn't there a row between the acts! Everybody bullied me,

threw the fight into confusion, and the curtain fell amidst laughter and hisses.

Wasn't there a row between the acts! Everybody bullied me, and I bullied and whacked Cæsar. Well, upon the rising of the act drop, Cæsar's part was to run on, ring the bell of the farmhouse, seize upon the lantern that the farmer brings on, and lead the way to the spot where his master's body is laid. The handle of the bell was covered with red cloth, and, a thin layer of meat bound round it, while I stood just behind the door, and softly called him on from the other side. On he trotted, and made for the stile, over which he was to leap on his way to the farm, then he paused irresolutely, and glanced out of the corner of his eye towards the pit! The demon boy, the destroyer of my hopes, chuckled, and threw him another nut. In a moment appetite overcame fidelity, and, forgetful of everything, Cæsar yielded to temptation. The farmer had to come on without being summoned to thrust the lantern between the wretched animal's teeth, and kick him off the stage, and act his own part and the dog's too amidst the jeers of the audience.

I pass over my agony and mortification, my horrible craving for some diabolical vengeance upon the demon nut boy, the indignation of manager and company all vented upon my unfortunate head, and the rest of the play until the last scene. Landry and Macaire are suspected of the murder, but as there is not sufficient evidence to convict them, the General resolves to try the instinct of the dog; he is brought on, and no sooner does he see Macaire than he springs at his throat, and brings him to the ground, which settles the question and the murderer's life to everybody's satisfaction. That is the denouement as it ought to be. Between the acts I had thrashed Cæsar, I had wept over him, I had lectured him, and by the expression of his countenance he seemed to be thoroughly repentant. We had rehearsed the scene in the dressing room, and he had taken the seize—that is, he had sprung at the red meat smeared pad which

had rehearsed the scene in the dressing room, and he had tack the seize—that is, he had sprung at the red meat smeared pad which Macaire wore at his throat, and, supported by the actor's hands, had held on while the other swung and writhed about shricking "mussy!"—they always say "mussy" in dog pieces—till we all

"mussy!"—they always say "mussy" in dog pieces—till we all applauded.

My hopes rose—the last scene might yet redeem all. At the proper cue Cæsar was brought on leashed, and barking and ramping in such a manner as made everybody's blood run cold, and when he was loosed I gave him the signal to seize. Breathlessly I waited the result. Cæsar made two fierce steps forward, paused, and glanced towards the pit. I turned my eyes in that direction, and there was the demon boy with a gloating look holding up a piece of cake. I could see the memory of past delights stealing 'over Cæsar's face, and his thirst for vengeance melting into drivelling longing, the ears rose, the tongue slowly protruded, the next moment, with a skill for which he was famous, he caught the coveted morsel. He was utterly demoralised, let Murder flourish, Justice miscarry, chaos come again, so that he could indulge his villanous appetite. Again the audience began to roar, in desperation the villain Macaire, anxious for his doom, rushed down to the footlights, lifted the avenger to his throat, held him clasped in his arms, shrieked "Mussy, mussy!" writhed, wriggled, rolled upon the stage, and down came the curtain upon hisses and roars of laughter.

The row at the end of the first act was nothing to the one that he had a surface of the surface.

and down came the curtain upon hisses and roars of laughter.

The row at the end of the first act was nothing to the one that broke out now. Everybody set upon me, abused me, and the manager threatened to kick me and my "infernal" dog out of the theatre; and would have done it if he hadn't owed me money. The next day the dressing-room walls were covered with caricatures of the last night's performance. There was the bell the dog did not ring, the stile he did not jump over, the seize he did not take—anger had turned to chaff.

I shall never hear the last of my one effort to enter the starry sphere; wherever I go the story has been told; and I never meet any

sphere; wherever I go the story has been told; and I never meet any one who does not inquire whether my wonderful dog has been lately performing before the Royal Family.

He is still with me, his countenance is as expressive, his appetite as unconquerable as ever, but his intelligence is now reserved entirely for the private circle.

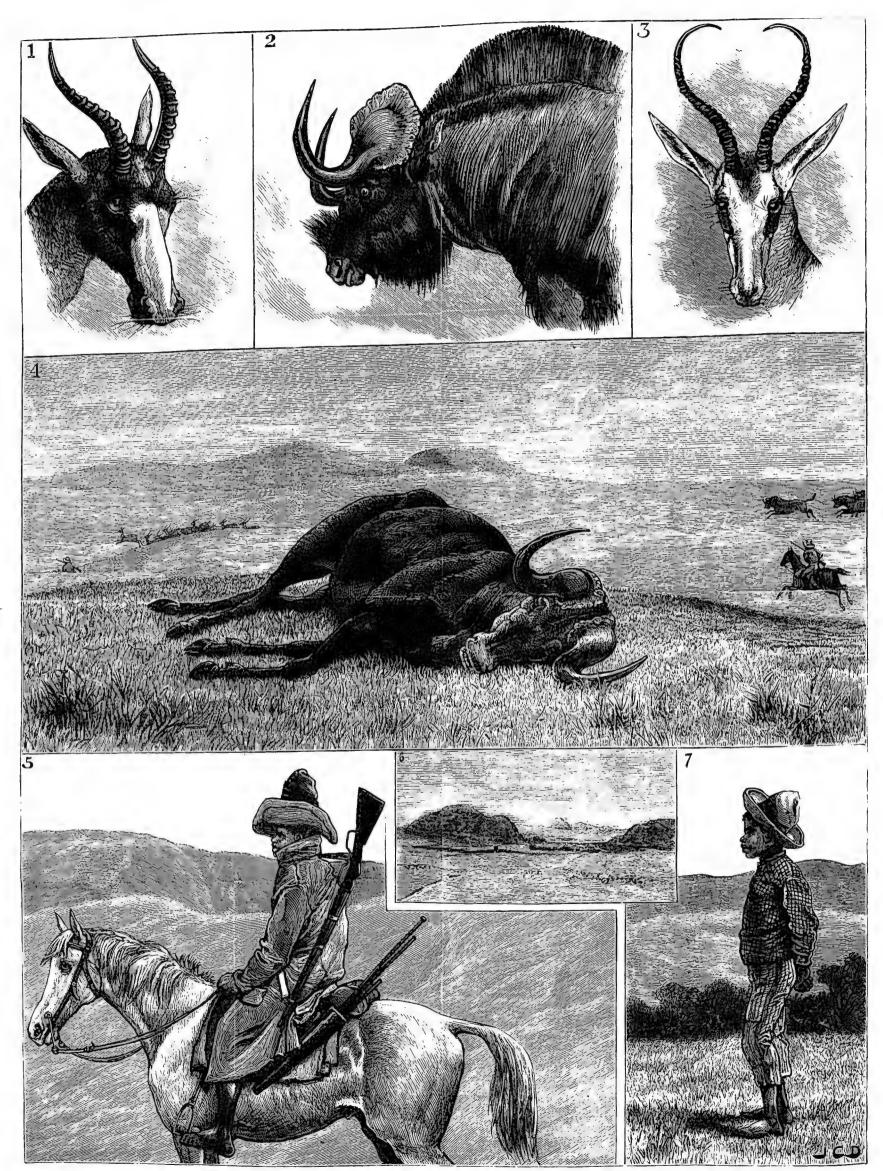
H. BARTON-BAKER



THE WEATHER has been the topic of the week, the extraordinary incidents of which will not soon be forgotten by "besieged residents" of isolated houses. Deaths from exposure have included several human beings as well as thousands of sheep on the moors. The snow-drifts have often been ten feet deep, and in some places lanes have disappeared, the snow topping the hedges, and presenting a flat surface from field to field. The temperature was lowest just before the snow; but the east wind made a higher temperature less bearable than the previous cold and still air. Skating has only been enjoyable out of the wind; and for the poor the period has been one of all but unmitigated suffering. The rivers, including the Thames and Severn, are virtually closed to navigation, while mere streams are generally ice-bound. The severe weather has been very general, Devonshire, Kent, and Cumberland suffering almost equally.

A SCARCITY OF SHEEP is being predicted with considerable confidence, but it is not at present apparent. The prices of store and fat sheep are not advancing, while the wool markets remain in a state of inaction. All classes of buyers in winter time are afraid of getting flukey animals, and there is so large a quantity of more or less doubtful mutton forced into the market that the general value

(Continued on fage 94)



1. Bles Bok.—2. A Wildebeest (Gnu).—3. A Spring Bok.—4. Boers Hunting, High Veldt.—5. A Basuto Scout.—6. View from Heidelberg, Looking South.—7. A Telegraph Mersenger.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL



DRAWN BY CHARLES GREEN

The man's hand was holding mine, and it was dry and hot; his face was red and his eyes were staring.

CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET THE

By WALTER BESANT AND JAMES RICE,

AUTHORS OF "READY-MONEY MORTIBOY," "BY CELIA'S ARBOUR," "THE MONKS OF THELEMA," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER XI.

HOW THE DOCTOR DISMISSED HIS FRIENDS

Those of the guests who had not already departed, were sitting or lying asleep upon the floor or on the chairs. The last to succumb had been Lord Chudleigh, not because his was the strongest head, but because he had drunk the least and struggled the hardest not to fall a victim to the punch. Sir Miles had long since sunk peacefully upon the floor, where he lay in oblivion, one of the men having loosened his cravat to prevent the danger of apoplexy. Solomon Stallabras, among whose vices was not included the love of strong drink, was one of the earliest to depart; the young Templar whom the doctor exhorted to virtue early in the evening was now lying curled up like a child in the corner, and his virtuous resolutions, if he had ever formed any, forgotten. Others there were, but all were crapulous, stupid, senseless, or asleep.

The doctor stood over his victims, victorious. He had taken, singly, more punch than any three of them together; yet they all lay helpless, while he was steady of head and speech; it was past two o'clock in the morning; the candles, low now, and nearly spent, burned dim in the thick, tobacco-laden air; the walls were streaming with the heat generated by the presence of so many men and so much drink. Roger, with the red nose and pale cheeks, still stood stolidly at the door, waiting for the half-finished lowl and the last orders; beside him, his fellow-lackey and clerk William.

"Turn all out, Roger," said the doctor.

"Av. sir," said Roger. THOSE of the guests who had not already departed, were sitting

Furn all out

"Ay, sir," said Roger.

Both men addressed themselves to the task. They were accustomed to turn out their master's guests in this fashion. First, they lifted the fallen form of Sir Miles, and bore him carefully to his lodging; then they carried out the young Templar and the others who lay snoring upon the floor, and deposited them upon the stalls of the market outside, where the freely air of the night might where the of the market outside, where the fresh air of the night might be

expected to restore them speedily.

Meanwhile, Roger and William, for their better protection, would themselves watch over them until such time as they should awake, rise, and be ready to be led home with tottering step and rolling

gait, for such reward as the variets might demand.

The doctor's clerks had a hard life. They began to tout on Ludgate Hill and the Fleet Bridge at eight; they fought for their couples all the morning with other touts; in the evening, they waited on the doctor's guests; at midnight, they bore them into the market; there they watched over them till they could be taken home. A hard and difficult service. But there were few of the men about the Fleet who did not envy a situation so well paid; indeed one cannot but admire the hardness of men to whom a daily gait, for such reward as the varlets might demand. indeed, one cannot but admire the hardness of men to whom a daily fight, with constant black eyes, broken teeth, and bleeding nose,

appears of such slight importance in the day's work, as not to be

taken into account.

There remained Lord Chudleigh, who had fallen asleep in his

There remained Lord Chudleigh, who had fallen asteep in his chair, and was the last.

"As for this young gentleman, Roger," said the doctor, "carry him upstairs and lay him upon my bed; he is of different stuff. Do not wake him, if you can help it."

Nothing but an earthquake or an explosion of gunpowder could have awakened the young man, so senseless and heavy was he. They bore him up the stairs, the doctor following; they took off his boots, his coat, and waistcoat, put on him the doctor's nightcap, and laid him in the bed.

All finished, the doctor hade them drink off the rest of the punch.

All finished, the doctor bade them drink off the rest of the punch, and begone.

The doctor, left quite alone, opened the windows and doors, and stepped out into the market. At two o'clock on a cold October morning, even that noisy place is quiet; a west wind had driven away the smoke, and the sky was clear, glittering with innumerable stars. The doctor threw open his arms and took a deep breath of the cold air, standing with his wig off, so that the wind might freshen his brain. Before him he saw, but he took no heed, the helpless forms of his guests lying on the stalls; beside them sat, wrapped in heavy coats, his two serving-men, looking like vultures ready to devour their prey, but for fear of their master, who would infallibly cause them to be hanged.

After a few minutes in the open air, the doctor returned to his room; he was sober, although he had taken enough punch to make ten men drunk; and steady of hand, although he had smoked so much tobacco; but the veins on his face stood out like purple cords, his eyes were bloodshot, his great lips were trembling. The doctor, left quite alone, opened the windows and doors, and

his eyes were bloodshot, his great lips were trembling.

He did not go to bed, but lit a fresh pair of candles, and sat in

his chair thinking.

His thoughts carried him back to some time of trouble, for he

His thoughts carried him back to some time of trouble, for he presently reached out his hand, seized his tobacco-pipe, and crushed it in fragments; then he took the glass from which he had been drinking, and crushed that, too, in his great strong fingers.

"I knew not," he murmured, "that the villain was dead. If I had known that he was ill, I should have gone to see him, if only to remind him, with a curse, of the past. He is dead; I can never curse him face to face, as I hoped to do. I did not think that he would die before me; he seemed stronger, and he was younger. I looked to seek him out at any time, when I wanted a holiday, or when I wanted a diversion. I thought I would take him in his own house, and show him, in such words as only I can command, how mean a creature he was, and what a treacherous cur. Now he is dead. He actually never will be punished at all."

This reflection caused him the greatest sadness. He shook his head as he thought it over.

"It is not," he said to himself, "that I wished to be revenged on him (though doubtless, as men are but frail, that desire entered him (though doubtless, as men are but frail, that desire entered somewhat into my hopes), so much as that I saw in him a man who, above most men, deserved to be punished. I break the law daily, incurring thereby the penalty of a hundred pounds, which I never pay, for each offence. Yet truly am I less burdened in my conscience than should have been this Lord Chulleigh. And he hath died in honour. In this world one man steals a pig, and receives the approbation of his kind; another looks over a wall, and is clapped in gaol for it; one man slaughters a thousand and is made a duke; another kills one, and is hanged. I am in prison, who never did anything against the law until I came here, nor harmed any except my creditors. My lord, who thought the Ten Commandments made for creatures of baser blood, and the round world, with all that therein is, only created for his own insatiable appetite, lives in honour and dies—what can I tell?—perhaps in grace; fortified, at least, with the consolations of the Church and the benedictions of his chaplain. So all things seem matter of chance. As Solomon his chaplain. So all things seem matter of chance. As Solomon Stallabras says, in one of his fables:

We little flies who buzz and die, Should never ask the reason why.

He yawned; then, struck with a sudden thought, he took one of the candles and softly mounted the stairs. Shading the light with his hand, he looked upon the face of the young man sleeping on his bed. A handsome young man, with regular features strongly marked, delicate lips, and pointed chin.

"Truly," said the doctor, "a youth of great beauty. Another David. He is more handsome than his father, even in those young days when he caressed me to my ruin, and led me on with promises days when he caressed me to my run, and led me on with promises to my undoing. Yet he hath the trick of the Chudleigh lip, and he hath his father's nose. Would that it was he and not his son lying here at my mercy. The son is something; out of regard to his father's memory, he shall not get off scot-free. But what is to be done? There is nothing, I think, that I would not do "—his red face grew purple as he thought of his wrongs—"were his father living, and I could make him feel through his son. Nothing, I believe. As I am a Christian man if my lovel were alive this day. believe. As I am a Christian man, if my lord were alive this day, I think I could tie a stone round the boy's neck and chuck him into the Fleet Ditch at Holborn Bridge. And yet what a poor nnto the Fleet Ditch at Holborn Bridge. And yet what a poor and miserable thing to do! A moment of brutal satisfaction in thinking of the father's agony—an eternity of remorse. But his father is dead; he cannot feel at all any more, whatever I do. If I could "—his face grew dark again, and he ground his teeth—"I believe I could drag the boy downwards, little by little, and destroy his very soul, to make his father suffer the more."

He gasped and caught his breath.
"Why," he murmured, "what is this? It is well for men that

they are not led into temptation. This young lord hath fallen into my hands. Good. What shall I do with him? He knows nothing. Yet he must suffer something. It is the law. We are all under the law. For the third and fourth generation—and he is only the first generation. His children and his grandchildren will have to suffer after him. It is not my fault. I am clearly carrying out the law. He is providentially led here, not that I may take revenge upon the son of my enemy for his father's wrong, but that he might receive chastisement at my hands, being those of the fittest person, even as Solomon was chosen to slay both Joab and Shimei. What then shall I do? The Reverend Gregory Shovel cannot murder the boy; that would be the common, vulgar thought of a Fleet Market butcher or a hodman. Murder? A nauseous thought."

He took up the candle and stole noiselessly down the stairs, as if the thought had driven him from the place.

When he was back in his own room he began to walk up and down this line.

When he was back in his own room he began to walk up and

When he was back it his own room to buy; 'twould be a sin "He is but a boy," he said, "a handsome boy; 'twould be a sin to harm him. Yet, being sent here as he is, in a way that can be no other than providential, 'twould be a sin to let him go. How if I make him pay all my debts, and so leave the Liberties and live respectably ever after? Respectably!" he laughed a little. "Why, who would believe that the great Dr. Shovel could be respectable? The mud of this place, this dwelling beside a ditch, hath entered into my soul as the iron of the chains entereth into the soul of the The mud of this place, this dwelling beside a ditch, hath entered into my soul as the iron of the chains entereth into the soul of the prisoner. My name is too deeply daubed with the Fleet mud; it cannot be cleansed. And should I give up my place? Should I leave to another the honour I have won and the income I make therefrom? Shall there be another Chaplain of the Fleet while I survive? No; that will never do. How could I live away from this room wherein I wallow day and night? Here am I at mine ease; here I get wealth; I cannot leave this place."

He was in great perplexity. He wandered up and down; he was torn between his wrath against the father and his consciousness that it would be a mean and dreadful villainy to take revenge upon the son.

to between his wrain against the hatility to take revenge upon the son.

"I must have taken too much punch," he said, "thus to be agitated. Punch, like wine, 'is a mocker, strong drink is raging.' The Christian should forgive; the father is dead; the lad is a handsome lad and may be good. Besides, whatever I do to the boy, his sire will neither know nor feel. I might as well suppose that the legs and heads on Temple Bar feel what is said about them below. I am a fool; yet am I but a man. For such a crime even a saint would feel a right-ous wrath. Yet it is cowardly to take revenge upon the son, the committer of the crime having gone to his own place. Yet he is that man's son. What then to do?"

He turned the question over a thousand times, yet found no answer. At last a thought came to him. He nodded his head and laughed aloud. Then he sought his arm-chair, adjusted his ample gown so as to get the greatest amount of comfort out of it, placed his feet upon a stool, and folded his arms.

"I have taken at least a quart of punch more than is good for me. That is most certain. Otherwise I should have known at once what I should do. I have actually forgotten the peculiarities of my own position. Which shows that I am neither so young nor so strong as I have been. Perhaps the system wants a filip. I will take a dose of Norway tar-water to-morrow. But first, my lord, you shall find out, early in the morning, why I am called the Chaplain of the Fleet."

CHAPTER XII.

HOW KITTY EXECUTED THE DOCTOR'S REVENGE

THE doctor seldom transacted business before nine o'clock in the morning, unless, as sometimes happened, a spirited apprentice, a lad of mettle, came with his master's daughter, both stealing away lad of mettle, came with his master's daughter, both stealing away at seven, before the master and mistress were up, when she was upposed to be attending morning prayers at church, or helping Molly the maid with the mop, and he was expected to be cleaning out the shop and dressing the window. The ceremony over, they would go home again, but separately, young miss carrying her Prayer Book before her as demure as a kitten, looking as if she had never heard of a Fleet marriage, and was ignorant of the great Dr. Shovel, chaplain, yea, bishop of that place; while the boy, with brush and broom and watering-can, would be zealously about his master's work when that poor man—his morning dish of chocolate or pint of small ale despatched—appeared in the shop for the conduct of the day's affairs. Afterwards they could choose their own time for declaring what had been done. Thus did the doctor nake or mar the fortunes of many a bold prentice-boy.

This morning the doctor awoke from sleep at seven or there-

nake or mar the fortunes of many a bold prentice-boy.

This morning the doctor awoke from sleep at seven or theresbouts, having in four hours slept off the punch and tobacco in his .m.-chair. His face became almost benign in its thoughtful tindliness as he remembered the guest lying asleep upstairs, and what he was about to do for him. He rose, shook himself, opened he windows and doors, and went out into the market, still in his nightcap, carrying his wig in one hand and his silk handkerchief in the other.

the other.

The market was already crowded with purchasers, principally those who buy a barrowful of fruit and vegetables, and bawl through the streets until all is sold. But there was a good sprinkling of maids and housewives buying provisions for the day. The morning was fresh, with a little autumn fog, and the sun shining through it like a great yellow disk; the waggons stood about with their loads of cabbagges carrots parsnips potatogs apples plums, and sloes. like a great yellow disk; the waggons stood about with their loads of cabbages, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, apples, plums, and sloes, waiting till they could be discharged; on the heaped-up piles of fruit and vegetables you could see hanging still the slender threads and cobwebe which are spun every night in autumn time by invisible spiders, and appear in the morning strung with beads of dew.

"Stand aside!" cried the stall-keepers, one and all. "Make way for the doctor! Don't you see the doctor? Room for the doctor!"

He walked magisterially to the pump, under which he held his bare head for a few moments while a boy pumped the cold water over him. This done, he shook his head, mopped his poll with his silk handkerchief, clapped on his wig, and returned to his own house, his robes majestically floating around him.

The market, proud of its doctor, made way for him with salutations and inquiries after his reverence's health.

At the house he found his two runners waiting for him, as freshif pale cheeks and red noses can look fresh—as if they had not been

up until two o'clock in the morning.

He sent for a pint of small ale, and began to consider what next.

"Roger," he said, "canst thou, at the present moment, lay thy hand upon a woman willing to be a bride, either in the prison or elsewhere?"

Roger hesitated.
"It depends, your reverence, on the bridegroom. About Tower steps, for instance, and down Wapping way, there are brides in plenty to be picked up for the asking."

"Not brides for me, Roger. Think again. I want a bride who wants a husband, and not a sailor's money; who will stick to her husband and make him as happy in his wedded life as you and the rest of mankind are or have been."

Roger grinned. He was himself a widower, and could be tickled with the joke. "I think I know the very woman," he said. "A young

widow-

Good," said the doctor. "She has been extravagant, and is in debt—"Very good," said the doctor.

"A prisoner in the Fleet; but I can fetch her out in a twinkling,

for half-a-crown."
"Ay—ay," said the doctor. "Go on, honest Roger. A widow,

extravagant, and in debt. That promises well."

"Her husband was an honest draper in Gracechurch Street, who lately died of small-pox leaving her a good business and a thousand lately died of small-pox, leaving her a good business and a thousand pounds in money. She hath already squandered the thousand, wasted the business, and brought herself to ruin. She is comely, and is but thirty years of come to got out of the Fleet I think she and is but thirty years of age; to get out of the Fleet, I think she

would marry the-" "She shall marry better than that, Roger. Go fetch her here: tell her to come and talk with me, and that if she pleases me in her

tell her to come and talk with me, and that if she pleases me in her conversation and appearance, she may shortly marry a gentleman."

"This," said the doctor, when his man was gone, "will be a good stroke of business. This shall be his punishment. My lord shall marry this extravagant slut. No paltry common revenge this. Just punishment for the first generation. He will gain a pocketful of debts and a wife who will stick to him like a leech. Aha!—a City wench—none of your proud City madams, grand enough to be a countess—but a plain tradesman's widow, with no ideas beyond a dish of tea, Bagnigge Wells, strawberries at Bayswater, cakes at Chelsea, or at the best, a night of wonder-gaping at the quality at Vauxhall; a wife of whom he will be ashamed from the very first. This is good business. What a pity! what a thousand pities that his noble father is no more!"

first. This is good business. What a pity! what a thousand pites that his noble father is no more!"

The doctor laughed and rubbed his hands. Then he mounted the stairs again, and entered his bedroom. The lad was still sound asleep; his cheeks less red, and his breathing lighter.

"His head will ache," said the doctor. "I fear he is unaccustomed to punch. When he wakes his limbs will feel like lead; his throat will feel like a limekiln; his tongue will be furred like the back of a squirrel; his eyes will be hot and heavy, as if he had a fever; his hand will shake like the hand of a palsied man; he will totter when he tries to walk. Aha! cursed drink! Time was, when I, who am now as seasoned as a port-wine cask, or a keg of Nantz, would feel the same when I awoke after such a night. Age brings its consolations." He rubbed his hands, thinking that he could now drink without these symptoms. "I will marry him," he continued, "while he is yet half-drunk. When he recovers, it will be time to explain the position of things. Should I explain, or should his wife? Ho! ho! A draper's widow of Gracechurch Street to marry the heir of all the Chudleighs!"

He stood over the bed again, and passed his hand lightly over the sleeping boy's cheeks. Something in his look touched the doctor, and his eyes softened.

"Here had been one."

and his eyes softened.
"Poor lad! I never had a son. Perhaps, if there had been one, things would have been different. He is a very handsome boy, Pity, after all, that he must marry this jade, this extravagant wench who will waste and scatter his patrimony, and likely bring him to shame, when, being so young, so handsome, and so rich, he might have had the prettiest girl in the country"—here he started again—"might have had—might have had—can he not have? Is there a prettier girl or a better-bred girl anywhere in the land than Kitty prettier girl or a better-bred girl anywhere in the land than Kitty Pleydell? What more can any man want? She is of gentle blood—on one side at least, for the Shovels, it is very certain, do somewhat a present the Paragraph mon one side at least, for the Shovels, it is very certain, do somewhat smack of the soil. Never a Shovel, except the Reverend Gregory Shovel, Doctor of Divinity, who hath risen to greatness. Clods all. Here is a great chance for such a revenge as would have driven the old lord mad, and will be a blessing and a boon to the young lord. Ho! ho! my Lord Breaker of Promises, my Lord Trampler of Dependents, my Lord Villain and Rogue, how likes your lordship that your sen chould marry my piece? As for Trampler of Dependents, my Lord Villain and Rogue, now likes your lordship that your son should marry my nicce? As for you, young spark, I give you a bride so sweet, so fair, so fresh, that by heavens! you ought to woo her for a twelvemonth, and then go and hang your foolish neck by a garter because she would not say yea. Well, well! let us return good for evil—let us still be Christians. Yet no Lord Chudleigh hath deserved to have any benefit at my hands."

He rubbed his hands: he laughed to himself, his shoulders rolling from side to side: he nodded his head pleasantly at his

rolling from side to side: he nodded his head pleasantly at his victim, then he went downstairs again, with grave and thoughtful

victim, then he went downstairs again, with grave and thoughtful mien. He was thinking how best to bring about his purpose.

He found, however, waiting below, Roger, his man. With him there came a woman dressed in shabby finery. She was a woman of about thirty-two years of age, stout, and still comely; she looked about the room as if in search of some one; her face was eager and anxious. When she saw the doctor, she put her hand-kerchief to her eyes and burst, or pretended to burst, into tears.

"Alas, doctor!" she cried, "I am truly ashamed to come in such a plight. But I have nothing else to put on. And Roger, good man, says that the gentleman will not wait. Who is the gentleman? Surely not Thomas Humpage, the mercer, who always promised to marry me when my husband should die, and now refuses because, although a warm man, he will not not take upon him the burden of my poor debts. Alas! men are ever thus towards us poor women. Pray, doctor, who is the gentleman? Far be it from me to keep the poor man waiting; and, indeed, I was ever a pitiful woman, and—"

"You are under a little mistake, madam," said the doctor, interrupting her. "There is no gentleman here asking for you. Roger is an ass, and a pig."

rupting her. "There is no gentleman here asking for you. Roger is an ass, and a pig."

Roger made no reply. Excess of zeal frequently led him into mistakes. He stared straight before him, and modestly edged away in the direction of the door, so as to be out of reach both of the doctor's fist, the weight of which he knew already, and the

lady's nails.

The poor woman's face fell, and real tears crowded into her eyes.

Now the doctor was a man who could not bear the sight of a woman crying, so he hastened to soothe her.

"Your case, madam," he said, "hath awakened my commiseration. I have sent for you to know whether, should Roger be able to find a suitable husband, you would be willing to take him."

"Oh, doctor!" she sobbed; "best of men! If only you can find me a husband. I should be grateful to the end of my days. I

find me a husband, I should be grateful to the end of my days. I

would marry any one—any one—even Roger."
Roger swiftly vanished through the door.
"He may be as old as Methusalem, and as ugly as a foreign Frenchman, but I would marry him—to take my place in the prison and go free once more."

and go free once more."

"Roger," said the doctor, "is a great matchmaker. He hath persuaded many couples into this room that never thought, when they went out to take the air and see the shops, of coming here. See, now, would the skipper of a merchantman serve your turn?"

"Doctor, I love a sailor. They make confiding husbands, and they bring home money."

"Once married, you are free. And then your creditors would have to catch your husband, who, if he is the handy tarpaulin that deserves you, will show them a clean pair of heels off the Nore. Madam, I will do my best. Meanwhile, perhaps a guinea would be of use to you." of use to you.

She cried in earnest as she took it. "Oh, doctor, the debts are not much altogether; a poor two hundred pounds. And a man may always be happy in the prison. There are skittles and beer. But a woman never can. And I would go to see him sometimes—say twice a year."

She went away weeping. But she stopped when she saw Roger outside the door, and held a few minutes' eager conversation with him before she returned to her prison. Perhaps he found some simple country lad or sailor who was beguiled into marrying her, only to take upon him her debts, and to lie within the four walls instead of her. But indeed I know not.

We had finished our breakfast and were tidying the room; my thoughts were full of the country that morning, because I had dreamed of the old place and the garden with its yellow leaves, the trailing cobwebs, banks covered with branches of mignonette, nasturtium eight feet long, pinks now mostly over, bending their faded heads, and the larkspur, foxglove, Venus's looking-glass, bachelors' buttons, mournful widow, boys' love, stocks, their glory over now, their leaves withering and all run to seed. I was talking about these sweet things with my ladies, when I heard the doctor's voice at the bottom of the stairs, bidding me quickly take my hat and hood and run down to him, for that he needed me half an hour.

I obeyed, little thinking what was to follow. He said nothing, but, by a gesture, bade me follow him.

I obeyed, little thinking what was to tolkin, but, by a gesture, bade me follow him.

When we came to his house, Roger and William, his two runners, were waiting outside the door, and the room was set out in the usual fashion, in readiness for any who might chance to call.

"You," said the doctor to the men, "wait outside until I call

you. Stay, fetch a quart of ale at once."

The ale brought, the man retired and shut the door.

"Kitty," said my uncle, "I have long intended to bestow upon thee the greatest good fortune which it is in my power to procure. Thou art a good girl: thou hast shown a spirit of obedience. I have reflected that it is not well for thee to remain much longer in the Pulse and the only way to provide thee with a home elsewhere the Rules, and the only way to provide thee with a home elsewhere is to provide thee with a husband."

"But, sir," I said, beginning to be extremely terrified, "I do not want a husband."

want a husband."

"So say all young maids. We, child, know what is best for them.

I could have found thee a husband among my friends. Sir Miles
Lackington, indeed, spoke to me concerning the matter; he is a
a baronet. The Lackingtons are an old family; but he hath
squandered his fortune, and I cannot learn that any more money will
some to him. Besides the driples more than is bestting one in

squandered his fortune, and I cannot learn that any more money will come to him. Besides, he drinks more than is befitting even in a gentleman of title."

"Oh, sir," I cried, "not Sir Miles."

"No, Kitty"—the doctor smiled benevolently upon me—"I regard thy happiness first. No drunkard shall marry my niece. Mr. Stallabras hath also opened his mind upon thee; he is an ingenious man, with a pretty wit, and, if verses were guineas, would be a great catch for thee. But alas! he hath no money, so I dismissed him." missed him."

Poor Solomon! That, then, was the reason of a late melancholy which we had remarked in him. Mrs. Esther took it as caused by

which we had remarked in him. Mrs. Esther took it as caused by the wrestling of genius, and said that the soul within him was too great for the bodily strength.

"But, Kitty," here the doctor beamed upon me like the sun in splendour, "I have here—yea, even in this house, the husband of my choice, the man who will make thee happy. Start not—it is resolved. Child, obey me."

I declare that I was so tarrifold be the leave.

resolved. Child, obey me."

I declare that I was so terrified by the doctor's words, so amazed by his announcement, so spellbound by his words and manner, that I did not dare resist. Had he told me that I was to be hanged, I could not have made an effort to save myself.

"Obey me," he repeated, bending his eyebrows, and looking upon me no longer as a sun in splendour, but as an angry judge might look upon a criminal. "Stand here—so—do not move; keep thy face covered with thy hood, all but thine eves. Give me your hand look upon a criminal. "Stand here—so—do not move; keep thy face covered with thy hood, all but thine eyes. Give me your hand when I ask it, and be silent, save when I bid thee speak. Be not afraid, girl; I do this for thine own good. I give thee a gentleman for thy husband. Thou shalt not leave this place yet awhile, but needs must that thou be married. I return in five minutes."

He took the jug of beer and climbed the stairs. I meanwhile stood where he had placed me, my hood over my head, in the most dreadful terror that ever assailed the heart of any girl.

Unstairs the doctor awakened Lord Chudleigh with some difficulty.

Upstairs the doctor awakened Lord Chudleigh with some difficulty.

He sat up on the bed and looked round him, wondering where he

was. "I know now," he murmured, "you are Dr. Shovel, and

this is——"

"Your lordship is in the Liberties of the Fleet."

"My head is like a lump of lead," said the young man.

"Your lordship was very merry last night, as, indeed, befits the happy occasion."

"Was I merry? Indeed, I think I was very drunk. What occasion?"

"Drink a little small ale," said the doctor; "it will revive you."

He took a long drink of the beer, and tried to stand.

He took a long drink of the beer, and tried to stand.

"So," he said, "I am better already; but my head reels, doctor, and my legs are unsteady. It serves me right. It is the first time, and it shall be the last." and it shall be the last."
"I hope so, since your lordship is about to undertake so important

a charge." "What charge?" asked Lord Chudleigh, still dazed and unsteady.

unsteady.

"Is it possible that your lordship hath forgotten your mistress of whom you would still be talking last night? 'The sweetest girl in England—the prettiest girl in all the world—the fairest, kindest nymph?—I quote your lordship."

Lord Chudleigh stared in amazement.

"The sweetest girl?—what girl?"

"Oh, your lordship is pleased to jest with me."

"I remember you. Dr. Shovel, whom I came to see last night."

"I remember you, Dr. Shovel, whom I came to see last night with Sir Miles Lackington; I remember the punch and the songs; but I remember nothing about any girl.

"Why, she is downstairs now, waiting for your lordship. You will come downstairs and keep your appointment." He spoke in a peremptory manner, as if ordering and expecting obedience.

"My appointment? Have I gone mad? It is this cursed punch of yours. My appointment?"

The doctor gave him his coat and wig, and helped him to put

The doctor gave him his coat and wig, and helped him to pasthem on.

"I attend your lordship. She is downstairs. Take a little more ale to clear your head: you will remember then."

The young man drank again. The beer mounted to his brain, I suppose, because he laughed and straightened himself.

"Why, I am a man again. An appointment? No, doctor, hang me if all the beer in your cellar will make me remember any appointment! Where is Sir Miles? He might tell me something about it. Curse all punch, I say. Yet, if the lady be downstairs, about it. Curse all punch, I say. Yet, if the lady be downstairs. as you say, I suppose I must have made some sort of appointment. Let me see her, at any rate. It will be easy to—to-reeled, and caught hold of the doctor's hand.

What a crime! What a terrible wicked thing was this which we did—my uncle and I! I heard the steps on the stairs; I might have run away; the door was before me; but I was afraid. Yes, I was afraid. My uncle had made me fear him more than I feared the laws of my Code on intentions that it was a fraid. the laws of my God; or, since that is hardly true, he made me feat him so much that I forgot the laws of my God. I did not run away, but I waited with a dreadful fluttering of my heart.

I held my head drawn come my head with my left hand so

I held my hood, drawn over my head, with my left hand, so that only my eyes were visible, and so I kept it all the time.

that only my eyes were visible, and so I kept it all the time.

I saw in the door the most splendid young man I had ever seen; he was richly dressed, though his coat and ruffles showed some disorder, in crimson coat and sash, with flowered silk waistcoat, and sword whose hilt gleamed with jewels. His cheek was flushed and his eyes had a fixed and glassy look; the doctor led him, or rather half supported him. Was this young man to be my husband?

Roger must have been watching outside, for now he came in and locked the door behind him. Then he drew out his greasy

Prayer Book, standing by his lordship, ready to support him if

"So," he said, "this is the sweetest girl in all England—hang me if I remember! Look up, my girl: let me see thy face. How can I tell unless I see thy face?"

"Silence!" said the doctor in a voice of command.

I know not what strange power he possessed, but at the sound of the room, as if wondering. For myself, I knew that I was to be married to him; but why? what did it mean?

The doctor had begun the service. My bridegroom seemed to understand nothing, looking stupidly before him.

Roger read the responses.

The doctor did not hurry; he read the exhortation, the prayers, the Psalms through slowly and with reverence; other Fleet parsons scrambled through the service; the doctor alone knew what was due to the Church; he read the service as a clergyman who respects "Wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife?"

The man Roger gave the dazed bridegroom a jog in the ribs. "Say 'I will," he whispered loudly. "I will," said the young man.

"Wilt thou," the doctor turned to me, "have this man to thy wedded husband?"

Roger nodded to me. "Say 'I will," he admonished me.

I obeyed; yet I knew not what I said, so frightened was I.
"Who giveth," the doctor went on, "this woman to be married

The dirty, battered rogue, the clerk, took my hand and laid it in that of the doctor. I was given away by the villain Roger. Then

the service when on.

"With this ring"—the man's hand was holding mine, and it was dry and hot; his face was red and his eyes were staring—"with this ring I thee wed; with my body I thee worship; with all my worldly goods I thee endow."

Consider-pray consider-that when I took part in this great wickedness, I was but a young girl, not yet seventeen years old; that the thing came upon me so suddenly that I had not the sense to remember what it meant; that my uncle was a man of whom any girl would have been afraid. Yet I knew that I ought to have

When my bridegroom held my hand in his I observed that it was hot and trembling; his eyes did not meet mine; he gazed upon the doctor as if asking what all this meant. I took him, in my innocence, for a madman, and wondered all the more what this freak of the doctor's could mean.

For ring, the doctor drew from his guest's little finger a diamond ring, which was full large for my third finger.

When the service was finished, bride and bridegroom stood stupidly staring at each other (only that still I wore my hood drawn over my face), while Roger placed upon the table a great volume bound in prephyrate with bases classes.

bound in parchment with brass clasps.

"This, my lord, is our Register," said the doctor, opening it at a clean page. "Sign there, if you please, in your usual hand. I will fill in the page afterwards."

a clean page. "Sign there, it you please, in your usual hand. I will fill in the page afterwards."

He took the pen and signed, still looking with wondering eyes.

"Now, child," said the doctor, "do you sign here, after your husband. The certificate you shall have later. For the present, I will take care of it. Other practitioners of the Fleet, my lord," he said, with professional pride, as he looked at his great volume, "would enter your name in a greasy pocket-book and give your wife a certificate on unstamped paper. Here you have a register fit for a cathedral, and a certificate stamped with no less illustrious a name than the Archbishop of Canterbury. Your lordship hath signed your name in a steady and workmanlike fashion, so that none henceforth shall be able to malign your conduct on this day; they shall not say you were tertified, or bribed, or were in a state of liquor on the day of your marriage; all is free and above suspicion. I congratulate your lordship on this auspicious occasion. Roger, your mark here as witness. So. It is customary, my lord, to present the officiating clergyman, myself, with a fee, from a guinea upwards, proportionate to the rank and station of the happy bridegroom. From your lordship will I take nothing for myself; for the witness I will take a guinea."

Here the bridegroom pulled out his purse and threw it on the lable. He peach part a word however. I think his brain was

Here the bridegroom pulled out his purse and threw it on the table. He spoke not a word, however; I think his brain was wandering, and he did not know what he did. Yet he obeyed the voice of the doctor, and fell into the trap that was set for him, like a silly bird allured by the whistle of the fowler. I am certain that he knew not what he did

he knew not what he did.

The doctor pulled one guinea from the purse, and handed it back

to the owner.

"Roger," he said, "go drink his lordship's health; and hark ye—silence. If I hear that you have told of this morning's doings, it shall be the worst day in all your life. I threaten not in vaia.

Then the doctor took up the tankard of ale which stood in the

"Your health, my lord;" he drank a little and passed it to his lordship, who drained it; and then, with a strange wild look, he recled to the doctor's arm-chair and instantly fell fast asleep.

"Your husband is not a drunkard, Kitty, though this morning he appears in that light."

"But am I married?" I asked.

But am I married?" I asked.

"You are really married. You are no longer Kitty Pleydell: you are Catherine, Lady Chudleigh. I wish your ladyship joy."

"But he does not know me; he never saw me," I remonstrated.

"That he does not know you is very true," replied the doctor.

"When the fitting time comes for him to know you, be sure that I will remind him. For the present he shall not know whom he has

married. "I perceive," he went on, seeing that I made no reply, "that ou art a good and obedient child. Ask no questions of me. Say of one word to any one of this day's work. Be silent, and thou thou art a good and obedient child. Ask no questions of me. Say not one word to any one of this day's work. Be silent, and thou shalt have thy reward. Remember—be silent. Now, go, child. Go, Lady Chudleigh."

(To be continued)

MOOSE-HUNTING IN CANADA

"PROCUMBIT HUMI Moose"-low lies the trophy of our guns. Not a he, for it has no horns, but a poor cow, who has perhaps lagged behind to look after her silly calf. We are mighty hunters! For this have we travelled eighty miles into the bush from Ottawa; for this have we taken up our abode in a deserted shanty, and braved cold twenty degrees below zero. For this did S—e become a hewer of wood and drawer of water, hacking at cedar trees and barking his own shins. For this did H—d fry pork; for this was my nose frozen, compelling me to sit with it plunged into a basin by day, while by night I shared a bunk with the tallest man in Quebec (was cradled, as it were, in a manger), who took up all the room and all the buffalo.

Is that memory of a bed of balsam boughs pleasant? Emphatically no! Nevertheless we braved it all, we and our Indians (see Sketch No. 4), David Pas-Plus, Johnnie Brown, and Nelson Rivet,

a French trapper.

Nelson was a brave man: he had shot one bear from the outside of a shanty through a hole, and had had the tail of his coat torn off by another. He was over sixty. He said when he saw his portrait, "I shall be an ugly old man when I'm old." He asked one of the Indians how old he might be, and the Indian answered, "Le bon Dieu sait; je connais rien dedans."

Let us fancy ourselves primaval men in the primaval forest. Let us fish in the primitive Indian way, through a hole in the ice. See, the primitive char or bass swallows the bait unsuspectingly. Now mark a wonder! Let the fish freeze hard, then put him into water and he thaws into life.

Man is a hunting animal. Look at that Indian on the trail of the moose. See how he glides under the branches without shaking the feathery snow from them; he looks at the white maple twigs the moose has nibbled; he lifts some snow from the track and examines to his palm. One can't help feeling the instinct of the blood-hound stirred within one. The tracks that were ten days old have become three, two—to-day's! Here is a bed under the balsam just

become three, two—to-day's! Here is a bed under the balsam just left by the moose, a snow intaglio of a moose.

Our imagination pictures a lordly animal with horns six feet in span—at bay. A moose but seldom comes to bay. Humphrey (the tall man fishing there) once stood face to face with one in a spot with no trees but low tamarisks. He had no gun. He fired at 150 feet with a pistol, and hit the moose in the shoulder. It never moved. He fired again and hit him straight in the forehead. Still he never stirred. Then was Humphrey (so he says) the worst scared man in Quebec, He edged round to windward. The moose sniffed the wind, and then quietly trotted off. then quietly trotted off.

Another time Humphrey set his dog at a moose at bay.

The moose struck the dog with his fore foot deep into the snow.

His master waited for him to come out, but he was dead and buried.

His master waited for him to come out, but he was dead and buried. Might not something like this happen now? Alas! no. Humphrey snapped his rifle at semething I did not see, though I stood by his side, the trees were so thick with snow. He pulled again, and this time his rifle went off.

H—d, when he heard the shot, found his gun frozen. Johnny fired, and shouted when he saw the moose down. David ran up, thinking the moose was killing him. What a commotion, and all for a cow! Never mind, we're free of the forest.

Let us skin the moose. The hide is worth 10 dollars—25 dollars if made up into mocassins.

if made up into mocassins.

Cut off the mouffle* for a dainty dish and a leg for a trophy.

Cut of the mouther for a during distant a leg for a trophy. Tonight we will have a feast. Cut plenty of venison steaks.

A rough red meat, most hard to chew! and how ill-cooked!

Give me that broken tin of preserved milk and let me muse on the
civilisation we have left. No—let us be jolly, and sing Canadian
boat songs in character, this bench for a cance, and our snow shoes for paddles. So the time goes like water in a rapid.

SYDNEY P. HALL

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

So rich and varied an assemblage of Dutch pictures as that which now occupies the Second Gallery has never before been seen at Burlington House. It is true that Rembrandt, who, by the greatness and comprehensive nature of his genius, holds a place apart from his countrymen, is not so well represented as on some apart from his countrymen, is not so well represented as on some former occasions, and that several other masters of the school, especially in the departments of portraiture and landscape, are entirely absent; but the genre painters, those who dealt only with the familiar things about them, and by their art imparted beauty to scenes of the most ordinary kind, as well as those who depicted incidents of rustic and domestic life with dramatic power and unequalled fidelity, are here in the fullest force. Of the seventy-

scenes of the most ordinary kind, as well as those who depicted incidents of rustic and domestic life with dramatic power and unequalled fidelity, are here in the fullest force. Of the seventy-two pictures which the room contains, more than half are contributed by Mrs. Hope. Some of these are masterpieces, and they are all fine examples of the work of their various authors.

By De Hooghe, whose skill in dealing with the intricacies of light and shade has never been equalled, there are three pictures, all of the finest quality. It would be difficult to imagine anything in its way more perfect than "A Card Party," lent by the Queen. The picture has unfortunately been injured, the face of one of the party being almost obliterated; but, as in most of De Hooghe's works, the incident depicted is unimportant, the figures being valuable chiefly for the place they hold in the general scheme of colour and light and shade. The glow of daylight which pervades the room, modified by the red curtain at the window, the flickering reflected light on the walls and roof of the shadowed passage, and the bright sunshine in the courtyard beyond are rendered with consummate art. Scarcely, if at all, inferior to this, is Mrs. Hope's "Interior," or the Earl of Strafford's "Courtyard of a Wine House." They are both full of suffused light and delicate gradations of colour. The only picture by the artist who, more nearly than any other, approached De Hooghe in the especial qualities of his art, Jan Van der Meer, of Delft, "An Interior," is by no means a fine example of his style. It is covered, moreover, with a thick coat of yellow varnish which obscures whatever beauty of colour it may originally have possessed.

Gerard Terburg's serious and simple style of treating male porhave possessed.

have possessed.

Gerard Terburg's serious and simple style of treating male portraiture is well exemplified in the small full-length of "A Burgomaster," but fugitive pigments have been employed, and the flesh tints have no longer the glow of life and health. Of the class of work by which Terburg is more generally known, a fine example is to be seen in the picture of "Soldiers Drinking and Smoking," on the opposite wall. The subject is not particularly interesting, but the figures are true types of character, and, as regards manipulative skill and harmony of colour, it could scarcely be surpassed. Some of the artists of later date and narrower range who rivalled Terburg in imitating the external aspect of things, but failed to infuse much vitality into their works, are well represented.

The small picture of an "Old Mau with Violin" standing at a window, by the elder Mieris, is chiefly remarkable for the minute and elaborate care with which the numerous still-life objects are

and elaborate care with which the numerous still-life objects are painted; but the pictures by Gabriel Metsu are in every way better. That representing a "Gentleman in Black Dress, Writing," is remarkable for its skilful distribution of colour, its general harmony of tone, and finished and have been allowed the larger picture. "Lady of tone, and finished workmanship; but the larger picture, "Lady Reading a Letter," displays qualities of a rarer and more subtle kind. Nothing could be more expressive, and at the same time graceful, then the force of the could who waiting while her graceful, than the figure of the serving-maid who, waiting while her mistress reads a letter, draws aside a curtain to look at a picture hanging on the wall. on the wall. The scene is full of suffused light; the colour, though brilliant, is perfectly harmonious, and it is painted throughout with a clear, crisp, and expressive touch, that few painters of the school have equalled, and none surpassed. We have seen nothing by the artist so luminous in tone or so perfect in keeping.

By Jan Steen, who of all the Dutch painters had the keenest

artist so luminous in tone or so perfect in keeping.

By Jan Steen, who of all the Dutch painters had the keenest perception of character and the strongest sense of humour, there are three admirable works. "The Christening" and "A Lady Offering Wine to a Gentleman," both large compositions of many figures,—happily illustrate the well-to-do, if not very refined, domestic life of his time. They are both convivial scenes, but though full of movement and animation they are entirely free from coarseness; they are marked moreover by a higher degree of technical accomplishment marked moreover by a higher degree of technical accomplishment than he often attained; as regards colour, composition, or completeness of execution, they leave nothing to be desired. His remarkable power of characterisation is more strikingly shown in the "Portrait of Himself and His Wife" seated beside a table on

*The moufile is the long upper lip of the moose, held to be a delicacy.

which are the remnants of a feast. This is a scene of vulgar sensuality, but its coarseness is redeemed by the skill and obvious truth of the interpretation. A very striking figure is that of the painter, who sits smoking with an air of perfect satisfaction; the look of keen intelligence which illumines his vulgar and sensual face is not reflected in that of his wife, a lady of ample form, who with unbuttoned bodice has fallen asleep in her chair. David Teniers the younger, who, though a more superficial observer of human the younger, who, though a more superficial observer of human nature than Steen, has much in common with him, is also largely represented. His "Worship of Bacchus" consists of several separate groups, unconnected with each other, and none more important than the rest; but, notwithstanding its incoherent nature, it is a work of great ability, displaying in the figures infinite variety of character and expressiveness of gesture. It is remarkable, moreover, for its fine gradations of colour and masterly ease of execution. The finest work of the painter, however, and the most complete, is the low-toned and luminous interior of "An Oil Mill," complete, is the low-toned and luminous interior of "An Oil Mill," lent by Earl Cowper. By Cuyp, there is a small riverside scene with a "Herdsman and Cows" in the foreground, delightfully pure in tone; and by J. Van der Heyde, a view of a "Village Church and Cottage," diplaying his unrivalled skill in combining great elaboration of detail with comprehensive truth of effect.

Rembrandt's portrait group, "A Lady and Gentleman," must have been produced at a very early period of his career; but though the execution is rather laboured, and though it wants the pervading glow of colour and transparency of shadow never absent from his later work it is a fine example of serious domestic portraiture. The

later work, it is a fine example of serious domestic portraiture. The heads, besides being distinctly individual in character, are admirably heads, besides being distinctly individual in character, are admirably modelled, and the general effect is broad and simple. Two pictures by the great Dutchman painted at a later date are to be seen in the third gallery. The life-size portrait of "Marshal Turenne" on horseback, despite certain defects in the drawing of the horse, is a work of great power, but the adjoining "Portrait of a Man" is a more characteristic example of the painter's work. Strikingly life-like is the young man's face, and full of expressive energy his action, as invained encared to be a sudden impulse, he rises from his books. as, inspired apparently by a sudden impulse, he rises from his books to take down his red cap from the wall. It would be impossible in to take down his red cap from the wall. It would be impossible in words to convey an impression of the luminous tone of this picture or of its rich harmony of colour. A very large portrait group by Van Dyck, representing "John, Count of Nassau, his Wife, Son, and Three Daughters," hangs at the opposite end of the gallery. This is not one of the artist's best works, for though it contains many fine passages of colour, and is painted throughout with masterly facility, the heads are rather inanimate, and the attitudes of the figures somewhat stiff and formal.

The printers of the various Italian schools are not very numerous.

The pictures of the various Italian schools are not very numerous The pictures of the various Italian schools are not very numerous, nor are they nearly so important as many that appeared in the early exhibitions here. Among the most interesting are two early Raphaels, both representing the "Virgin and Child," from Earl Cowper's collection. The first in order, together with something of the artist's own individuality, is strongly imbued with the spirit of the primitive school in which he was educated. The influence of his master Perugino is visible in the want of natural action in the figures and in the formal disposition of the drapery. The second and larger picture is of later date, and marks the progressive development of the painter's art. While not less sincere than the earlier work, it is infinitely nobler and more mature in style. There is much beauty in the head of the Virgin, which is seen in profile, but that of the infant Christ, elevated in character and in style. There is much beauty in the head of the Virgin, which is seen in profile, but that of the infant Christ, elevated in character and radiant in expression, is the best part of the picture. The portrait of "Andrea del Sarto," by himself, is probably authentic, but it is more languid in expression and more infirm in execution than other well-known portraits that he painted of himself. By Correggio there is a small head of Christ crowned with thorns, "Ecce Homo," in is a small head of Christ crowned with thorns, "Ecce Homo," in his most severe and best manner; and by Guido a life-sized "Head of St. Cecilia," painted with marvellous dexterity, but feeble in character and super-sentimental in expression. Paolo Veronese's large fantastic composition, "Venus and Mars," is a characteristic example of his most exuberant style, glowing with colour, and executed with extraordinary power. Titian's "Holy Family" has been seriously injured, and is obscured by diit; but his group of children, "The Daughters of King Ferdinand of Austria," is a charming work and in perfect preservation. Interesting examples of the immature work of the very early Italian schools are to be seen in Pinturicchio's "Virgin and Child," Ghirlandaio's "Bishop and Four Saints," and the portraits of themselves by Masaccio and Four Saints," and the portraits of themselves by Masaccio and

Francia.

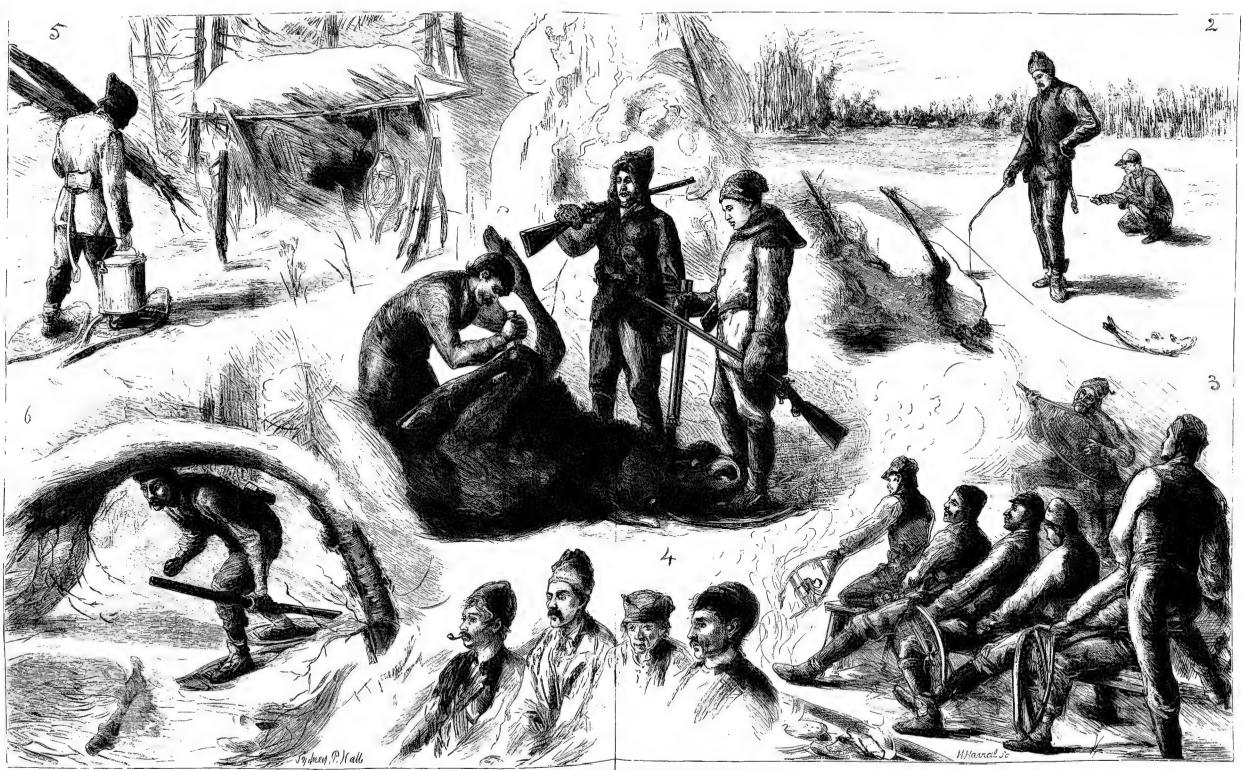
The "Portraits of the Princess Isabella and Catherine," daughters of Philip II., lent by the Queen, seems to us only a moderately good specimen of Sir Antonio More's work. The large full-length of Lady Apsley, by Zucchero, is painted with remarkable force, but the head is overpowered by the brilliancy of the richly embroidered costume. More interesting than any of these is Holbein's "Portrait of Sir Thomas More." Though not painted with the artist's accustomed firmness, the head is a fine study of character and expression. The SS. collar which hangs round the Chancellor's neck seems to be the work of another hand. By Michael Wolgemuth there are two remarkable pictures illustrating Michael Wolgemuth there are two remarkable pictures illustrating incidents in the life of Christ; and by some very early German painter a quaint and grotesque "Deposition" erroneously attributed to Albert Durer.



In "Queen Cophetua" (3 vols.: Chatto and Windus), Mr. R. E. Francillon offers to the world precisely that sort of work which is now expected of him, full of close thought and keen analysis. The reader canscarcely turn to a single page without finding some memorable thing, and every line is marked by a rare conscientiousness and a rare individuality. There is something of an over-scrupulosity of conscience, and something of a tacit scorn of the methods by which a populity is commonly contented to a rest attention. Modern which a novelist is commonly contented to arrest attention. Modern novels are for the most part easy of mental digestion—"Queen Cophetua" is not, and is not meant to be. It is not in any sense a mere novel of the day, and the mere novel reader of the day, though he may read it for the sake of the story, will miss half its wit and the matter of the day when require the first wildom. nine-tenths of its wisdom. He may even grow a little weary of that subtle process of analysis which will seem to him to arrest, though it really carries on, the story, and the glitter of epigram and dazzle of paradox which sometimes run for page on page compel an understanding reader to abandon that railroad pace which is the fashion with the patrons of the library. The character of Gideon Skull, who, in spite of the title, is the chief figure in the book, is not so uncommon in real life that he might not have been seized before, but Mr. Francillon is the first to handle him, and the picture of the honest scoundrel is drawn with a transport of the services and the picture of the honest scoundrel is drawn with a strong and cunning hand. Any review of the book, however brief, ought to include a mention of those chapter-headings which are so especial a feature of Mr. Francillon's novels. Melody and philosophy meet in the verses heading the twelfth chapter, and no real reader will miss the Knight of Malavis, or overlook the graceful

humour in the verses which prelude chapter twenty-two.

A novelist can hardly end by instructing unless he begins by pleasing. Mrs. Lean, better known to novel readers under the name of Florence Marryat, has been, for long past, so bent upon the end as to have forgotten the paramount necessity of the means



1. LOW LIES THE TROPHY OF OUR GUNS.—2. FISHING IN THE PRIMITIVE INDIAN FASHION-THROUGH HOLES IN THE ICE—2. AFTER THE DAY'S SPORT-SINGING CANADIAN BOAT SONGS IN CHARACTER.—4. MIGHTY HUNTERS.—8. A HEWER OF WOOD AND DRAWER OF WATER AND A "LEAN-TO" HUT—6. N INDIAN ON THE TRAIL: THE "FORM" OF THE MOOSE.

Her pen is a lance wherewith to run full tilt at those social scourges and tyrants called married men. But in "With Cupid's Eyes" (3 vols.: Samuel Tinsley) the strokes of her lance are, as usual, weakened by over-zeal. There are no doubt many such vulgar scamps about as Mr. Cecil Falconer; but it is only reasonable to conclude that women who marry vulgar scamps, however romantically named, should take upon themselves at least a part of the blame for what is pretty certain to follow. Mrs. Lean, if she wished to point any useful moral, has made Cecil rather too much of a scamp and Ginevra a great deal too much of a fool. It is not even interesting to follow the career of so paltry a Don Juan, or to sympathise with the wife who pardons him, as a matter of course, just as often as he pleases. We are led to believe that Cecil, by the time the novel closes, has become quite a reformed character; but whether Mrs. Lean means her dinauement for an admission of the fact that not even a married man is past all hope, or whether for a master-stroke of sarcasm at the expense of a wife's inextinguishable credulity, is not made clear. In short, the whole novel is something of a muddle. The characters are as confused as a troupe of phantom players, and it is hard to distinguish what is meant to be night from what is meant to be wrong. The authoress is without the humour which is essential to cynicism, and always seems to feel strongly: but she has a way of seeming very bitter about things in general, and of aiming hard blows at nothing in particular. She appears to have no hold of the definite realities of human life and human nature, and even writes as if the creation of a novel were all a matter of personal impulse, with which such a prosaic object as giving interest or pleasure to its readers can have nothing to do.

appears to have no hold of the definite realities of human life and human nature, and even writes as if the creation of a novel were all a matter of personal impulse, with which such a prosaic object as giving interest or pleasure to its readers can have nothing to do.

"The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," edited—which we may safely translate into written—by Robert Grant (1 vol.: Sampson Low and Co.), make up a sufficiently lively and amusing sketch of fashionable New York society. The tale is decidedly inferior in strength of hand and wit to "The Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy," which appeared in Blackwood's Magazine a short time ago, and which, even in detail, it rather strikingly recals. But then it is obviously less intended to satirise than to amuse. Mr. Grant has very carefully, and by no means unsympathetically, studied the girl whose genus is "Frivolous" and whose species is American; and Miss Alice Palmer is eminently qualified to give her English readers what she would doubtless call "a good time." Her account of her school life is exceedingly amusing; if it be realistic it is quite clear why frivolity is not confined to our side of the water. The title is calculated to attract expectations that will be by no means the decimal of the second of the confined by the "Confessions" themselves.

time ago, and which, even in detail, it rather strikingly recals. But then it is obviously less intended to satirise than to amuse. Mr. Grant has very carefully, and by no means unsympathetically, studied the girl whose genus is "Frivolous" and whose species is American; and Miss Alice Palmer is eminently qualified to give her English readers what she would doubtless call "a good time." Her account of her school life is exceedingly amusing; if it be realistic it is quite clear why frivolity is not confined to our side of the water. The title is calculated to attract expectations that will be by no means disappointed by the "Confessions" themselves.

Special conditions are required for the full and proper enjoyment of the little story called "The Black Cottage; or, Tom Brace's Picture," by W. E. Broughham (I vol.: Tinsley Brothers).—It is one of those tales which, according to the good old practice, should be read in utter solitude by the light of a single candle, and between midnight and one o'clock A.M. Read in the light or in the noise of the day, its effect is decidedly poor, but it has an undercurrent of suggestive creepiness that only needs a fit atmosphere to prove pleasantly unpleasant for the nerves. As a ghost story, apart from many literary demerits, it contains some new features and effects which the connoisseur will do well to note. It is a decidedly good notion to make a painted landscape attract to it the ghostly portrait of the figure that haunted the real place as a real ghost, and this idea is suggested well enough, though it might certainly have been worked out a good deal better.



MR. C. W. Wood's "Round About Norway" (Bentley) is as lively a narrative as any we have met with for a long time. His descriptions are so clear that, reading him, we fancy we can hear the Lapps, with their shrill, squeaky, metallic voices, pour out a shower of words that rattle like stones on a pavement; we can smell the smells of the Lofoden oil works; we can almost see the glorious sunsets (so different from the equally glorious sunrises) up where the sun dips for an hour or less behind the North Cape. We had no idea that this Cape has a thousand feet of cliff, still less that Hornelen rises sheer 2,500 feet out of the sea; nor did we know that one is pretty sure of smooth water in going from Bergen to Hammerfest. Mr. Wood is a triffe too ford of moralising—on shrews, on female M.D.'s, on the expulsion of the monks from France, on the absence of Art in Norway (does he forget Tiddemann?), on the future of the country when, like Switzerland, it becomes the prey of the Philistine. Norway, we take it, is never likely to be very "popular." The food is bad (though when you can get a lobster it only costs fourpence); fancy creeping along all day in a carriole, with the prospect of sour black bread and goat-milk cheese "just like hard brown soap." And it is the dismallest country in the world to be weather-bound in. The native, too, is not what history leads us to imagine; he is cold, calm, and unemotional; and the women are ungainly, and in the towns even worse dressed than our own poor—"tawdry and draggle-tailed," says Mr. Wood of the girls of Christiansand. We wish he had not told us of the churlish navvies who refused to help the ladies across a landslip in the road till they had exacted a big bribe. Mr. Wood does no more than he professes to do; he keeps clear of all deep questions, but what he takes in hand—to set before us "a land of bright bracing air, a coast iron-bound and full of wonders"—he does well. Those who saw our Norway sketches of a fortnight ago will be wise if they follow up the subject in this m

Mr. Wood bewails the lack of human interest in Norwegian travel. He longed for a ruined castle or abbey amid the endless succession of mountains, ravines, and waterfalls. Lady Florence Dixie deliberately chose a land in which the human element is absolutely nil. She wanted to be "free from the persecutions of friends and savage tribes," as well as letters and telegrams. With horses wild and tame, and dogs to run down the guanacos and ostriches, she was quite content to make her way "Across Patagonia" (Bentley), not caring even to interview more than once the Tehuelche, or reputed giant natives. She had a pleasant party; her husband, her two brothers, Lord Queensberry, and Lord James Douglas; Mr. Beerbohm, author of "Wanderings in Patagonia;" only one English servant—"they have such a trick of falling ill at the wrong time"—and four whom she picked up at Sandy Point, one of them an excellent French cook; and her book is full of that healthy vigorous life which comes of feeding well and doing the very thing you like best. Lady Florence likes sport, and shows her liking in a way which some folks will still consider unfeminine. Her account of an ostrich hunt would do credit to the best correspondent of The Field. She is not so successful with a deer; but then the stupid thing, after waiting while her ladyship fetched her gun, and being brought to its knees by her first barrel, actually refused to die, though another barrel and two revolvers were fired into it. We wish this episode had been left out. Half a page of moralising on "man the destroyer" is all very well; but Lady Florence confesses that she "thoroughly enjoyed the day" on which the poor beast was done to death. The story is a blot on the bright pleasant style of the book, a style none the less pleasant because it is wholly unstudied. 'Arry will be gratified to learn that noble lords cry "Stunning," "By Jove," when at

the end of dinner they are tempted to taste that wondrous dainty a cranberry-fed chorlito; and that H.I.H. Prince Henry of Prussia tried his hand at cooking when he paid the party a visit. But let 'Arry bear in mind that Lady Florence has also an eye for the grand and the beautiful in nature, for the contrast between the tropical luxuriance of Rio and the grey shadowy Cimmerian Patagonia, She writes as she acts—fearlessly and decidedly; and much may be forgiven to a lady who went alone into a herd of half wild horses off on the stampede, bridled the tamest with her scarf, and then drove the rest before her into came.

of the task peace, binded the stands.

"The task of Statistics," we are told in "The Condition of Nations" (G. Bell and Sons) is to investigate and estimate the cause and effect on every phase of social life." We fancied this was the busiances of Sociology; but Herr Kolb and histranslators, Mrs. Brewer and Mr. Edwin Streeter, know better, and prove their case with nearly a thousand pages of figures about population, creeds, manufactures, finance, &c. There is a good deal of history mixed up with the German statistics, which go back to the times of the Electorates and Prince-bishoprics; and there are some curious old Paris death-rates of the seventeenth century. But the book must have been hastily put together when in several places slips of paper are inserted making important corrections; thus "annual average," in the text has "in places not stated" added to it in the inserted slip. Herr Kolb likes quantity more than quality, and thinks a decrease of population shows that a nation is deteriorating. France, we know, suffers in that way; in 1854-5 the births diminished by nearly a half. But in Prussia and through a great part of the Fatherland it was much the same between 1849 and 1855. On the land question, too, the learned German has very decided views. He laments that in England "is still in operation one of the evil effects of the Norman invasion acting upon the inheritance of land in the law of primogeniture." The book is very painstaking and complete; even the rate of mortality in different branches of our army is given. The Foot Guards have an unhappy pre-eminence; they die double a fast as civilians. The only objection to so elaborate a compilation is that before one has had time to wade through it much of it will be out of date.

Those who care whether "The Tabernacle of Israel" (Oliphant and Co., Edinburgh) was flat-roofed or tent-roofed will find the question discussed, to the confusion of Mr. Fergusson, and the Dean of Canterbury, and Professor Milligan of Aberdeen, by Mr. W. Brown. That the question does interest many is proved by the work having reached a fifth edition. Mr. Brown goes into the minutest details—about the size and arrangement of the sockets, the robes of the priests, the badgers' skins, whether they were purposely ugly, as Soltau thinks, or (as Mr. Brown proves from Ezekiel) beautiful and ornamental. His object is to consider the

minutest details—about the size and arrangement of the sockets, the robes of the priests, the badgers' skins, whether they were purposely ugly, as Soltau thinks, or (as Mr. Brown proves from Ezekiel) beautiful and ornamental. His object is to consider the Tabernacle "in relation to Christ and the Church."

The author of the "Pays des Milliards" is such a general favourite that we need say little about his "Unknown Hungary" (Bentley). The work is full of good stories, old and new, sparkling with anecdote, rich in descriptions of scenery, and withal instructively suggestive in regard to social and political questions. With a light touch M. Tissot handles weighty matters to good effect. That many Hungarian peasants are proprietors against their will, and would gladly exchange the Jew usurer for the landlord, may give a hint to the Land League. On the other hand, agricultural colonies are doing for the swamps between the Save and Drave what it is surely not Utopian to think that Irishmen might do for the marshes of the lower Shannon. Of M. Tissot's social facts he must take the responsibility. That at the National Club in Pesth it is not uncommon for a magnate to lose at cards two or three thousand pounds a night, and that Croatian nobles play for castles and huge slices of estates, we would fain disbelieve. We fear the description of the seamy side of Pesth life is strictly accurate, for it can be matched in any other large town, except, of course, the gipsy musicians and the excitement of the czardas. At Biskra Castle, near Agram, M. Tissot had a good time of it—too good, almost, to be true; as, indeed, are the songs which he puts into the mouths of Slav harvest-folk of both sexes; but then so few of us have been beyond Agram. He has an eye for everything, from Whytehead's torpedo manufactory to the match-box and looking-glass in a Pesth cab; and, though we have a weakness for French books in the original, and Confinaires is hardly English for the men of the military frontier, we welcome Mrs. Brodie's translation

Mr. W. Noy Wilkins, unlike the old scholars who used to assume the reader's goodwill and courteously greet him in their preface, winds up his introduction with the defiance: "Adieu! I'll find few readers if they're all like you." His title gives some idea of his book. "Visual Art, or Nature Through the Healthy Eye" (W. Allen and Co.), is combined with remarks on originality and Free Trade, artistic copyright, and the durability of "aluminous oil frescoes" compared with "waterglass." Mr. Wilkins is right in saying that nine of us out of ten see Nature, not with our own eyes, but as we are told to see her; but he is wrong in rewriting his Ruskin in the heavy style of a rabid Tory newspaper. Free Trade and Competition are his bugbears; and his abuse of them is not particularly original. Whether he is worth looking into for the fun of the thing the reader must judge from these lines in his preface:

Here for the thirteenth time I put to sea Unaided by the tug-boat "Subsidy," No royal charts have I had marked for me Self-steerage, toil, originality.

A century ago many people thought it was the proper thing to set up pillars and statues not quite upright, but so that they might seem upright from a certain standpoint. Mr. Wilkins accuses our painters of just the converse fault.

Mr. J. Broadhouse hopes that "Musical Acoustics" (W. Reeves), will enable the student to do any paper in acoustics which may be set for musical degrees as well as in Middle Class Examinations. Moreover, as he truly says, there is an increasing public that likes to know as much as possible about the causes of things. He has gone to Prof. Tyndall, and the Astronomer Royal, and Helmholz; indeed he calls his book "The Student's Helmholz," containing as it does the great German's views about compound sounds, musical quality, &c. Much of the treatise is strictly technical; but even the general reader will be interested in the change in musical pitch to which the newspapers called attention some years ago. Helmholz's remarks on "scales and temperaments" are curious; it is strange to find the Chinese and Scotch classed together as both using scales materially different from those which are the foundation of modern music. The book is carefully put together, whe have refered to the paper of entertions are sure to be useful.

and the papers of questions are sure to be useful.

"Philip Doddridge" (Hodder and Stoughton) certainly deserves to rank among "Men Worth Remembering," not only as a great Dissenting light, but as one whose life cannot be written without giving a lively picture of the time when young Nonconformists, unabletogo to the Universities, had to be content with schools like the Northampton Academy, and when the Diocesan Chancellor could call on the churchwardens of Doddridge's parish to find out if "the fellow who taught the school" had the Bishop's licence, and if not to present him. No wonder, when his preaching young men went in perit of their lives from mobs of Tory gentlemen (?), and when he owed his own safety to George II.'s determination that no one should be persecuted for conscience sake, Doddridge was a strong Hanoverian, who saw in the successes of the Pretender a punishment for the nation's sin and a call to repentance. This feeling he shared with his friend, Colonel Gardiner, sacrificed at Prestonpans to the worse than incapacity of Sir J. Cope.

We like Dr. Stanford's book, despite a certain bitterness of tone; occasional twaddle, as about "Dodo of the Ridge;" and such magniloquent epithets as "poly-volumed." His notes of Doddridge's visits to London, and of his child-like enjoyment of London life are very interesting; so, in a different way, is the history of the Trinitarian controversy among eighteenth-century Nonconformists. The series is an odd mixture; surely Wycliffe and Knox are men of a different calibre from Stephen Brellet and William Carey. We suppose it is inevitable that every religious school should have its own set of memorable men; but readers of Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's series ought to be reminded that there have been "men worth remembering" who did not share the views of either Jonathan Edwards or Fletcher of Madeley.

The latest reflection of Britain and the British in a Transatlantic

The latest reflection of Britain and the British in a Transatlantic mirror, "England from a Back Window" (C. Brooks), by Mr. J. Bailey—renowned among his countrymen as the "Dambury Newsman"—will certainly amuse even the thinnest-skinned Englishman, although he may occasionally consider the humour a trifle broad. From long habit, Mr. Bailey has evidently some difficulty in looking on any but the ludicrous side, and he finds plenty in English customs to be jocular about, while sometimes his information is rather startling. Thus he states that snails are a favourite British dish—hitherto we thought those slimy dainties a Gallic monopoly, but perhaps Mr. Bailey alludes to whelks; declares that we tack "Oh! my! yes!" to every speech; and furnishes most astonishing details respecting Royal personages. Still he is always good-natured and thoroughly keen-sighted, so that many of his criticisms are sound enough, and his experiences are heartily entertaining, all the more so, indeed, from that unconscious tone of superiority which seems inseparable from the American mind.—Mr. Bailey's genuine humour is certainly not equalled by Mr. Warney Burton's "Oddities of the Zulu Campaign" (same publishers)—a string of weakly comic military anecdotes and rhymes, with fairly good illustrations by Wallis Mackay.—A third record of travel, "Nauticus on His Hobby Horse" (W. Ridgway), is the commonplace journal of a tricycle trip, which, though possibly interesting to brethren of the iron steed planning summer excursions, is too uneventful for the public taste.

uneventful for the public taste.

A thoroughly valuable book of reference when complete will be Mr. J. C. Smith's "British Mezzotinto Portraits" (Sotheran), of which the third volume has just appeared. The coming fourth and final part will contain necessary corrections and additions, indexes, and a historical review of the subject, while that now before us deals with the engravers from M to V. In each case a brief biography is given of both the engraver and the subject of the portrait, besides a description of the print itself, so that Mr. Smith's able and laborious compilation ought to be found on the shelves of every Art library.—Nor should the artist be without "The Year's Art for 1881" (Macmillan), wherein Mr. Marcus Huish has collected much useful knowledge concerning exhibitions of the past and coming years, artistic institutions, charities, and other suitable matter. We may suggest by the way that in the enumeration of Art articles in the Scribner's of 1880, Mr. Huish overlooks the clever papers on J. F. Millet, begun in September.—Amateur china-painters will glean some sound advice from "Hints on Fine Art Pottery Painting," by C. J. S. (Soutter, Edinburgh), but the pamphletis inferior to Mr. Sparkes' concise treatise.—Artistic, too, are the anecdotes gathered together by Mr. R. Kempt in "Pencil and Palette" (Chatto and Windus). Here are the pithy sayings of modern artists, stories of celebrated pictures, details of noted sales—why is the famous San Donato collection omitted?—and other Art jottings, forming a pleasing contribution to light literature.—Much the same track is followed by "The Treasury of Modern Anecdote" (Simpkin, Marshall), but Mr. W. Davenport Adams has chosen a larger canvas, culling his stories from all types of society, and classifying his subjects. Necessarily in such a collection many of the jokes are hackneyed enough, but there is a large share of comparatively fresh material, while Mr. Adams is careful when possible to attribute each story to the proper



author, and to add biographical notes.

Messrs. Ricordi.—A quaint song in Italian pators is "Funiculi, Funicula," Canto Popolare di Piedigrotta. Written alternately solo and chorus, an excellent effect might be produced if sung in fancy costumes at a country concert by a tenor soloist, with a chorus, accompanied by a guitar, if the singer could play for himself, tant mieux. The words are by Turco, the music by L. Denza.—The latter named has written a very mild polka, "La Petite Coquette."—One of the prettiest songs of the season is, "For Ever and for Ever.". Both the tender poetry by Violet Fanc, and the music by F. Paolo Tosti, are simply charming, and once heard will not soon be forgotten.—The very thing to catch the fancy, please the ear, and amuse the eye of an intelligent child is "Le Roman de Pierrot et de Pierrette," a suite of pianoforte duets for master and pupil, composed by J. Burgemeni, illustrated with much taste and originality, supposed to musically illustrate the courtship and marriage of these two little personages. For a children's party quite a pretty series of scenes in costume might be got up and played in dumb show to this quaint descriptive music.

F. ECHEVARRIA, MADRID.—Three pianoforte pieces come from thence with all the charm of novelty to recommend them; they are respectively "Paulina," a gran vals de concierto, and two grandes estudios de concierto, No. 1, "England," No. 2, "España." All three are brilliant, and not very difficult.

All three are brilliant, and not very difficult.

MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER, AND CO.—Part XLIX. Vol. VII. of "The Organist's Quarterly Journal of Original Compositions" can scarcely lay claim to the latter part of its title this quarter, inasmuch as the three first Interludes are well-known hymn tunes, arranged in this form by F. W. Hird. No. I is "St. Peter;" No. 2, "Alla Beata Trinita;" No. 3, "Rockingham"—all three very popular but hackneyed tunes.—More worthy of this publication is a "Toccata," by Reinhold Succo (Berlin), a really masterly composition for the Concert Hall.—Easy prelude, "Andante Religioso," by Mark J. Monk, Mus. Bac., Oxon, is worthy of its title, smoothly written, and by no means weak or commonplace.—Most interesting of the contents of this number is "Basso Ostinato, by Zelter, arranged as a "Passacaglia," by George Hepworth, Court Organist at Schwerein.—Sixty new hymn tunes, by Colonel C. L. Brown, reflect much credit on their composer. The melodies are simple and tuneful, and, when wedded to words which are not familiarly associated with special compositions, will soon make their way in public favour and in the home circle.

way in public favour and in the home circle.

E. NICHOL.——From hence come four songs of average merit. Best of the four is "Folded Hands," words by F. E. Weatherly, M.A.; music by Amy Compton. Full of tender pathos, this song is suitable for a Sunday evening at home. The compass is from C below the lines to F on the fifth line.—Much the same may be said of "The Blind Boy," Barry Cornwall's pathetic poem, set to music by S. Clarke; and "Happy Solitude," composed by A. H. Beherend.—The words of "On a Stormy Sea," by T. Ferguson, are superior to the music, by Shirley May, which lacks originality.

MESSES. METZLER AND CO.——"The Lawn Tennis Galop" by

MESSRS. METZLER AND CO.—"The Lawn Tennis Galop" by E. Simmons, and "The Old Blue Polka" by Lionel Owen, will not only catch the eye by their gay frontispiece, but also will please the ear by their well-marked music.

SANCTIONED BY THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON
DRAWING BOOKS.
Produced under the Superintendence of
E. J. POYNTER, R. A.
With fine Cartridge Paper to draw on.
FREEHAND DRAWING, ELEMENTARY. Two
Books, price 6d. each.
FREEHAND DRAWING, FIRST GRADE. Six
Books, price 6d. each.
FREEHAND DRAWING, SECOND GRADE. Four
Books, price 6d. each.
FREEHAND DRAWING, SECOND GRADE. Four
Books, price 1s. each.
London: BLACKIE and SON, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

London: BLACKIE and SON, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

THE JANUARY PART, BEGINNING a NEW VOLUME, of

THE LADIES' TREASURY,
price 6d., by post 7d., contains the Opening Chapters of a New Scrial Tale, entitled
MR. BARTRAM'S DAUGHTER,
By the Author of "Hedged with Thorns," "The Flynns of Flynville," &c., &c.

LONGES, Tring Fashions, from Our Own Correspondent.
An intersting Novelette, "Nellie Bell's Romance," with a full-page Illustration.
FASHIONS ENGRAVINGS of the NEWEST STYLE of Winter Coats, Reception Dresses, Dinner Costumes, Bonnets, Ilats, Children's Dresses, &c.
Pesigns in Needlework. Notes on Dressmaking.
Articles on Domestic Art, Ancient City of Ticino, Ilegend of Sandsfoot Castle.
THE CHEMISTRY OF COOKERY.
Why Some Diamonds Shine in the Dark.
Poetry, On Dits, &c., &c.
London: BEMROSE and SONS, 10, Paternoster
Buildings.

Lust Publiched, with Designs. Per post, 18, 8d.

DECORATIVE PAINTING (A
Practical Guide to), Decorating the Walls of any
Apartment, Painting Panels, Screens, and Terra Cotta,
by W. R. Harrison.—W. BARNARD, 119, Edgware Rd.

Just published, post free, two stamps.

YSPEPSIA and the SEVERER
FORMS OF INDIGESTION. A small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and their complete cures.
Published by the Author, RICHARD KING, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Royal Navy, 23, Warwick St., Rugby.

BY DR. BARR MEADOWS.

Eighth Edition, cloth, post free, 32 stamps.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic and other reputed specifics.—G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge Road.

ONE SHILLING.—AIDE MEMORY. New and guaranteed system by which any one may commit to menous Speeches, Sermons, Facts, Dates, Figures, Names, Cards at Whist, &c., &c., without the trouble and labour of repetition or study, no matter how imperfect the natural memory may be. A true friend and help to the most retentive; an invaluable and perfect substitute for those who have weak or defective memories. Indispensable to every one. Return, post free, 14 stamps, G. T. KEMP, 20, Grosvenor Road, South Norwood, London.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, writing, may in eight easy lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Book-keeping by double entry, as prætised in the Government, banking, and mercandle offices; arithmetic, shorthand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, 978, QUADRANT, REGENT STREET. Agent to the West of England Fire and Life Assurance Company.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, near STOCKBRIDGE, HANTS.
A HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of study is adapted to the pupil's special requirements.

equirements.
For view of the College see The Graphic of Dec. 5th, 1880.
The Spring Term begins FRIDAY, Jan. 21st.
Applications to the Principal, C. WILLMORE.

THE NEW "TANTALUS" PERFUME STAND,

THE NEW "TANTALUS" PERFOME STAND,
THE NEW "EPITOME" TOURISTS' WRITING
CASE, 128. to 208.
THE NEW STYLOGRAPHIC PEN,
128. 6d., 148. 6d., and 108. 6d.
And a large and choice assortment of English, Viennese,
and Parisian NOVELTIES, from 58. to 25.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES, with patent leather guards, 4s. 6d. to £5. Scrap Albums, Regimental and Presentation Abums, of every description, made to order. Portrait Frames for Cartes de Visite, Cabinets, and Miniatures.

PODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS.

Arms, Coronet, Crest, and Address Dies, Fagraved as Gerns, from original and artistic designs. NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES, brilliantly filluminated by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours, at the first style.

BEST RELLEF STAMPING, any colour, is. per 100. All the New and Fashionable Note Papers.

A VISITING CARD PLATE elegantly Engraved, and 100 Superfine Cards printed, for 4s. 6d.

BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS of FARE, GUEST CARDS, and INVITATION'S in every variety.

H. RODRIGUES, 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO?—Send name and tounly to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain Sketch, 35 od; colours, 75. The arms of man and wise blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 88. 6d. Gold seal, with cres, 205. Solid Solid Fold ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with t crest, 425. Manual of Heraldry 400 engravings, 35. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn St., corner of st. Martin's Lane.

VISITING CARDS by Culleton. Engrating of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each, 50 kmbrssed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 135. 6d.—1 CULLITON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn St. (tornet of 5t. Martin's Lane), W.C.

CULLETON'S Guinea Box of STA TIONERY contains a Ream of the very best priper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Audress, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Crasbourn Street (corner of St. Martin's Lane).

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's An Heraldic Office) send Name and County ketch, 3s. 6d.; in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Fagtaced on Seals, Dies, &c.—PUGH BROTHERS hreat Turnstille, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 76, Queen Vatoria Street, E.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1378.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM .- The Quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that cele-brated price of the control of the contro

DIAMONDS. SAPPHIRES. CATS'-EYES.

Mr. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND ST., W.
INTRODUCER OF
18-CARAT GOLD
1EWELLERY
ENGLISH LEVER
WATCHES (machine-made). EMERALDS.

HENRY CAPT'S Geneva Watches.
SPECIALITE, REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, &c. Special Workmen for Repairs.
LONDON BRANCH: 151, REGENT STREET.

SEWILL'S Keyless WATCHES.

Prize Medals, London, Paris, and Philadelphia. Damp and Dust Proof, 18-carat cases, adjusted and compensated for all climates, £0 100., £1; 145., and £3 100. In Silver Cases for £3 100. In Silver Cases for £4 100. Each on receipt of remittance—J. SEWILL, 30, Cornhill, London, and £6, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

ROIDE GOLD WATCHES.—
Very handsome, and in exact representation of 18-carat. Accurate timekeepers, full jewelled. Ladies' and Gents' Sizes from 21s., free per post, registered.—
Illustrated Price Lists and Press Opinions post free.—
C. C. ROWE, 92, Brompton Road, London, S.W.

GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES.—Free, graceful, and original designs of

CARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES.—Free, graceful, and original designs of unequalled value, from £3 3s. the set for twelve persons, complete. Cash discount 15 per cent. Coloured lithographic sheets of the newest designs, post free.

CARDNERS' CROWN WARE
DINNER SERVICES, of pearly whiteness, and nearly rivalling porcelain, £3 2s. 6d. the set for twelve persons, complete, in Bronze, Green, Blue, Black, and other colours, in Enamel, £8 8s. A Coloured Design of this speciality set sent post free on application. Cash discount, 15 per cent.

discount, 15 per cent.

CARDNERS' TABLE GLASS
SERVICES, of the best crystal, plain light stem,
65s.; engraved, 89s.; richly cut, 105s.; the Service, for
twelve persons, complete. Cash discount, 15 per cent.
Coloured Photos showing the designess neutre actificate

twelve persons, complete. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Photos showing the designs en suite, post-free. GARDNERS' GASELIERS, Gasfittings, and Lamps in Brass and Iron. GARDNERS, in connection with their Manufactory, 112, St. Martin's Lane, are OPENING a new SHOW-ROOM for the display of their own DESIGNS in the above Branches, at prices the most moderate. Estimates and Designs post-free from their Show-Rooms and Offices, 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing Cross.

FANS.—A large assortment, with feathers, lace, paintings, &c. A few choice antique fans, at moderate prices.

PARIER and CO., 205, Regent Street (first floor).

In connection with the Maison ALEXANDRE, Paris.

VITREMANIE (Stained Windows).

By this simple process windows may be quickly and richly decorated. Priced Lists with instruction free.—London: WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware Road.

WATSON, BONTOR, and CO.,

TURKEY CARPETS. PERSIAN CARPETS. INDIAN CARPETS.
35 and 36, OLD BOND STREET.

Arkinewise to keeping in papers in the Arkinewise Arkinewise the to gratitude."—Times.

"Entitles them to gratitude."—Times.

Prices from 12s. 6d.

The Empress's Imperial Despatch Desk, the Indian Despatch Box, the In Memoriam Imperial Bag, the Bag of Bags, the Patent Jewel Case, the Carriage Card Case, the Carriage Writing Case, and all kinds of the best leather work at the most moderate prices.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB, to the Queen, Wholesale, Retail, and for Exportation, 33, St. James's Street, and 66, Jermyn Street, S.W.

THE NOSE MACHINE used for a few times, an hour daily, shapes the member to perfection. ros. 6d.; sent by post for stamps.—ALEX. ROSS, 22, Lamb's Conduit Street, Holborn, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the ALULAIN.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Full particulars around each bottle. Ask your nearest Chemist for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD
VIOLET.—Freshas the flower itself. Price 2s. 6d.,
5s., ros. Bottle. Sold at all Chemists and Pertumers
throughout the universe, or BREIDENBA'H and
CO. Distillers of Wood Violet to the Queen, 1578, New
Bond Street, London, W. Trade Mark, The "Wood
Violet."

GOLDEN HAIR,—Robare's Aureoline produces, by two or three applications, the beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5. 6d. and 105. 6d. of all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough Street, W., and 93 and 95, City Road, E.C., London; Pinaud and Meyer, 97, Boul. de Strasbourg Paris; 37, Graben, Vienna; and 44, Rue des Lones Chariots, Brussels

NUDA VERITAS. — Grey Hair restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing it causes growth and arrests failing. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post free. —R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

A MASS OF CURLS is assured
by regularly using two or three times a week
CON'S CURLING FLUID, warranted harmless
Frotected by Government stamp, signed John Robert
Cox. Trice 48. 6d. per bottle, with full directions,
of all Chemists, or forwarded by G. MARSHALL,
35, St. Mary's Square, Kennington, London, S.E., on receipt of amount.

FLORIMEL OF PALM. A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of Beauty and Civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell, in the Bridgewater Treaties, "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in politie society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind."

The Florimel of Palm being rubbed over the skin is to be removed with a little water, then dried with a soft towel. Once using will convince the most say bried that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or the hands white, delicate, soft, and fair.

Sold in Jars, 3s. 6d. each.

PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, NEW BOD STREET, LONDON. May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer in the world.

ROSS'S SKIN A LEX ROSS'S SKIIN.
TIGHTENER or TONIC removes wrinkles and crow's feet marks, giving a youthful appearance. Harmless. 33 dd; sent secretly packed for 54 stamps -27, Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London. DREDGE'S A CERTAIN CURE FOR Rheumatism, Chilblains,

HEAL

Sprains, and Lumbago.
Sold by all Chemists.
Price 18, 1/2d, per bottle

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please direct all Letters and Orders for PETER ROBINSON, SILKMERCER AND LINENDRAPER, TO THE ONLY ADDRESS,

103 to 108, OXFORD STREET,

LONDON, W.
(Where the Business was Established in 1833).

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

SILKS.

3,000 Lengths of Rich Brocaded Silks at 3s. 6d. per yard. 200 Pieces of Sky and Tilleuil Gros Grains at 2s. 6d. per yard, usual price, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. 280 Boxes of Striped Silk Velvets in all colours, 3s. 9d. per yard.

300 Boxes of Coloured Brocaded Silk Velvets, from 5s. 11 per yard, specially rich. 200 Boxes of Black Brocaded Silk Velvets, from 5s 1rd. to 7s. 1rd. per yard.

The accumulation of Oddments in Silks, Satins, Velvets, Brocades, and Damasses will be cleared out at nominal prices previous to stock-taking.

SILK COSTUMES.

Special Silk Costumes, various styles, 58s. 6d. Evening Silk or Satin Costumes, Trimined Brocade, 5 guincas, and adopt other rich Costumes in Plush Response.

Evening Silk or Satin Costumes, Trimmed Brocade, 5 guincas, French Model and other rich Costumes in Plush; Brocade, Velvet, and Satin de Lyon, 7/2 to 18 Guineas, Black Satin Walking Costumes, New Styles, 78s. 6d. 150 Black Satin Walking Skirrs, very cheap, 18s. 9d. 150 Black Satin Walking Skirrs, very cheap, 18s. 9d. 150 Black Satin Walking Skirrs, very cheap, 18s. 9d.

TOCK-TAKING SALE.

DRESSES.

Useful Fabrics for Winter and Early Spring Dresses, from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per yard.

Top Escale and Merinos, White, Black, and all colours, 1s. 11d. per yard.

Figured Casimir, all Wool, double width, 1s. 4d. per yard. with the property of the

STOCK-TAKING SALE. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108,

REGENT HOUSE, REGENT
STREET.—SPECIAL SALE, JANUARY,
1881.—J. ALLISON and CO, respectfully invite an
inspection of a large and well-assorted STOCK of
USEFULARTICLE-San FRANCY GOODS, at greatly
reduced prices, at their special sale. In addition to
their surplus stock is included some recent purchases
24in. Black and Coloured Gros Grains, at 4s. 3d, 4s. 11d,
and 5s. 11d.; some extra rich at 6s. 11d., Worth 11s. 6d.
to 12s. 6d. Rich Slack Lyons Velvet at 0s. 11d., worth
14s. 6d. Black Brone Velvets, at 4s. 11d., and Fancy
Brocaded Velvets, which early attention is directed.
Costumes, Dres Articles, and a very cheap lot of
Mantles, lined fur, at 76s., much reduced in price.
238, 240, and 242, Regent Street.

Flannel Shirt, Warm as Wool, Soft as Silk, and very Elastic. Patterns and Self-measure free.—R. FORD, 4r, Poultry, London.

PLORILINE! FOR THE TEETH
AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid
pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth
from all parasites or decay, gives to the teeth a peculiarly pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the
breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from
decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant
Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet
herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet
discovery of the age. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d.

THROAT IRRITATION.
EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.
Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled
JAMES EPPS and CO, HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London

48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

CONSUMPTION and WASTING
DISEASES—TRY YOUR WEIGHT 1—Hydroleine (Hydrated Oil) has proved of the highest value as a food in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod Liver Oil is tonic, diseases, tive, and ten times more nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste, than plain cod liver oil Hydroleine will nourish and produce increase of weight in those cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to emacation and loss of weight is arrested by the use of Hydroleine. Olal Chemists, 4s. 6d. Sold wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY (Limited), 33, Farringdon Road, London. Pamphlet free.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND the throat and horseness will be agreeably surprised as the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of Bronchial Troches." These famous lorenges are sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in sectious pulmonary and astimatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchia Troches" are on the Government Stamparoundeachbox

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

This pure Solution is the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The safest and most gentle aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, children, and infants.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

HOOPING COUGH.—ROCHE'S
HERBAL EMBROCATION.—The celebrated
effectual cure without internal medicine.
Sole Wholesale Agents,
W. EDWARDS & SON, 157, Queen Victoria Street
(formerly of 67, St. Paul's Churchyard), London,
Whose names are engraved on the Government Stamp.
Sold by most Chemists.
Price 4s. per bottle.

A DVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP. Price is 12/d. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child is softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoza, whether arising from teething or other causes

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON. CONSTIPATION.
BILE

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.
A LAXATIVE and REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE,
Universally prescribed by the Faculty.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.

201 Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Wholesale, E. GRILLON, 60, Queen St., London, E.C.

LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN.

GLYKALINE,
THE APPROVED SPECIFIC,
Cures Coughs, Colds, Catarths, and Respiratory
Ailments.

CLYKALINE effectually relieves
Divorders of the Mucous Membrane, so prevalent
in the winter, averse Diphtheria, and unfailingly clears
the broughial tubes. By its use Colds are cured in a
few hours. As a most efficacious remedy, GLYKALINE is supprecedented.

INE is unprecedented.

INDEPENDENT TESTIMONIAL
to GLYKALINE
"TALON ROCCE," writing in Varity Fair, under
date March 17, 1877, 8395. "This medicine has the
valuable property of CURING cold in the head. The
man who has discovered a sure remedy for this plague
ought to be ranked among the benefactors of the human
race. The other morning I awoke with the feeling of a
general oppression, the certain precursor of a catarth
i sped to the nearest chemist's, and found the longedfor remedy. Before night was cured. It is a
colouriess, tasteless fluid, called GLYKALINE." The
unsolicited correspondent of Varity Fair bears testimony that three drops of the Specific taken at intervals
of an hour, will certainly cure the most obstinate of
colds. He writes dishiererstelly, "desting," as he
says, "only to make known the healing properties of
GLYKALINE, and so to confer boon on the suffering
human race."

GLYKALINE is the surest and speediest Remedy, and all who suffer from obstructed breathing should use it. In bottles, 15, 1/3/d., 25, 9/d., and 45, 8/d. By post, 15, 3/d, and 35. Sold by all Chemists. Full directions with each bottle.

NEURALINE,
THE APPROVED SPECIFIC,
Cures (and instantly relieves) Toothache, Neuralgia,
and Nerve Pains.

NEURALINE is recognised as a reliable Specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and corresponding disorders. It relieves INSTANTANE-OUSLY, and will be found invaluable to all who are afflicted.

NEURALINE never fails to give relief. It is in demand throughout the world. As a sure specific against Nerve Pains it is deservedly celebrated, a single application (in many cases) permanently curing the sufferer. Sir James Matheson received the world letter from Mr. Edgar, of Butt Lighthouse, express her chanks to hady Matheson for the very control of the surface of the surface. It proved the most successful rememby she had been applied to the most successful rememby she had been applied to the surface of the

instantaneous."

NEURALINE is sold by all Chemists, in bottles, is 1½d. and 3s. Illustrated directions with each.

AUROSINE,
THE APPROVED SPECIFIC,
Preserves the Hands, the Skin, and the Lips

A UROSINE quickly removes Chaps, Unsightliness, and Roughness of Skin, effects of sea-air, &c., and (especially in Winter) protects the exposed cuticle from atmospheric attacks and the influences of exposure. It renders the surface of the skin beautifully smooth; imparts suppleness, whiteness, and the natural hue of health, while in no degree impeding the pores, but, on the contrary, AUROSINE is pleasant to use and agreeable in its perfume, while colourless and not greasy. In bottles, 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d.

A LIQUID DENTIFICE,

A LIQUID DENTIFICE,

The Best Elixir for the Teeth and Gums.

This elegant and approved preparation may be used in all confidence. It cleanses and whitens the Teeth, guards them against decay, improves and preserves the colour. As an astringent, antiseptic, and detergent, the Dentifrice is widely esteemed and in increasing demand. It effectually disguises the odour of Tobacco in bottles, 1s, 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 1od.

ERBERINE,
FOR INTERNAL DISORDERS.
A new and invaluable discovery, alleviating and removing Headache, Constipation, Derangement of the Liver, Billousness, and Nausea. This preparation, by stimulating the Stomach, promotes its healthy action, removing Dulness, Giddiness, and the feeling of Prostration. BERBERINE is really excellent for Colic and Pains in the Back; while against Indigestion and concomitant evils it stands unrivalled. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, is. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, is. 3d. and 3s.

DOUNTALGIC FSSENCE

DONTALGIC ESSENCE
Will be found most serviceable wherever there exists evidence of decay. This liquid stopping protects the exposed nerves from cold or foreign substances (as crumbs), and while giving security and ease, causes no inconvenience. The Essence cures Toothache, and does not impede mastication. The application is simple. Sold in bottles, is. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, is. 3d. and 3s.

TESTED AND APPROVED.
The experience of a steadily increasing demand during the past several Winters sufficiently proves that this most serviceable but unpretentious Kemedy for Chilblains speedily effects their removal, and soothes their painful and irritating sensations. Complete directions with the bottles. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

CHILDREN'S POWDERS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED.
These powders are applicable to both Children and Adults. They are very effective in expelling Worms, especially the smaller kinds (known as Ascaridæ) which are the pests of infants. Intestinal worms of large dimensions are got rid of by the use of these Powders with remarkable facility, and consequently adults or persons in years will obtain relief, the efficacy of the preparation (CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTI. CUM) being quite unquestionable. While the appetite and general health are improved, together with tone to the system, the Powders create no nausea, and are in oway dangerous. Directions with each box. Price its. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, free.

PHOSPHO-MURIATE of Quinine.

This reliable Specific possesses numerous important features. It removes Lasstude, braces the system, relieves Headache, tranquillises the Sleep, soothes the Jemper, strengthens the Memory, equalises the Spirits, and thus is a corrective of Nérvousness, Excitement, and Depression. Sufferers from Exhaustion and Drain-weatness will gain speedy relief. Directions with each bottle. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 3s., and 5s.

THE New TOILET REQUISITE. DORÉ'S GLYCERINE SOAP

DORÉ'S GLYCERINE SOAP

TRANSPARENT,
This specially useful and very beautiful preparation by its moderate price and intrinsic value has already become a favourite in popular and fashionable circles. It purlites and softens the skin, removes Roughness, prevents Chaps and the effects of exposure, is delightful to use and of beautiful appearance. DORÉ'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP is sold in Tabiets, and so deach; in Bars, 18. and 18. 6d.; in Shaving Sticks, 6d and 1s; and in Boxes, 6d., 9d., 1s., and 1s 6d each. All Chemists, and by

EATH and ROSS,
HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 9, Vere Street, Oxford Street, W.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA." TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.*

MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCUA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

MARAVILLA." Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

MARAVILLA"

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree "THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCJA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"A PURE COCOA of the CONSISTENCY of TEA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA" Cocoa Essence.

"A PURE COCOA of the CONSISTENCY of TEA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

MARAVILLA" Cocoa Essence. "A PURE COCOA of the CONSISTENCY of TEA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

MARAVILLA" Cocoa Essence. "A PURE COCOA of the CONSISTENCY of TEA."
AYLOR BROTHERS

MARAVILLA" Cocoa Essence.

"A PURE COCOA of the CONSISTENCY of TEA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA" Cocoa Essence.

A PURE COCOA of the CONSISTENCY of TEA.'

AYLOR BROTHERS'

MARAVILLA" Cocoa Essence. SOLD in TINS and TIN-LINED
PACKET'S only, by all Grocers.
STEAM MILLS, Brick Lane, London.

C HOCOLAT MENIER.

PARIS EXHIBITION, Awarded the CRAND DIPLOMA of HONOUR

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½1b. and

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded
Twenty-eight PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually
exceeds 18,000,000lb.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, Paris,

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale, 49, 51, and 53, Southwark Street, S.E.

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD
SPECIALITIES
A single trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these splendid preparations.

GOODALL'S YORKSHIRE

RELISH.

The most delicious sauce in the world.

Bottles, 6d., 15a, and 2s. each.

CAUTION.—On each Yorkshire Relish Label is our
TRADE MARK, Willow Pattern Plate, and name,
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO. No other is
genuine. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Patent Medicine Dealers, Oilmen, &c.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.
The best in the world.
1d. packets; 6d., 1s. 2s., and 5s. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
The best tonic yet introduced.
Bottles, 1s., 1s. 1½d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER. Makes delicious custards without eggs, and at half the price.
Delicious to Plum Pudding
Delicious to all kinds of Puddings.
Delicious to all kinds of Puddings.
Delicious to all kinds of Fruit.
Delicious to all kinds of Fruit Pies.
Delicious to everything.
Delicious atone.
In boxes, 6d. and rs. each.
Shippers and the trade supplied by the Sole Proprietors.

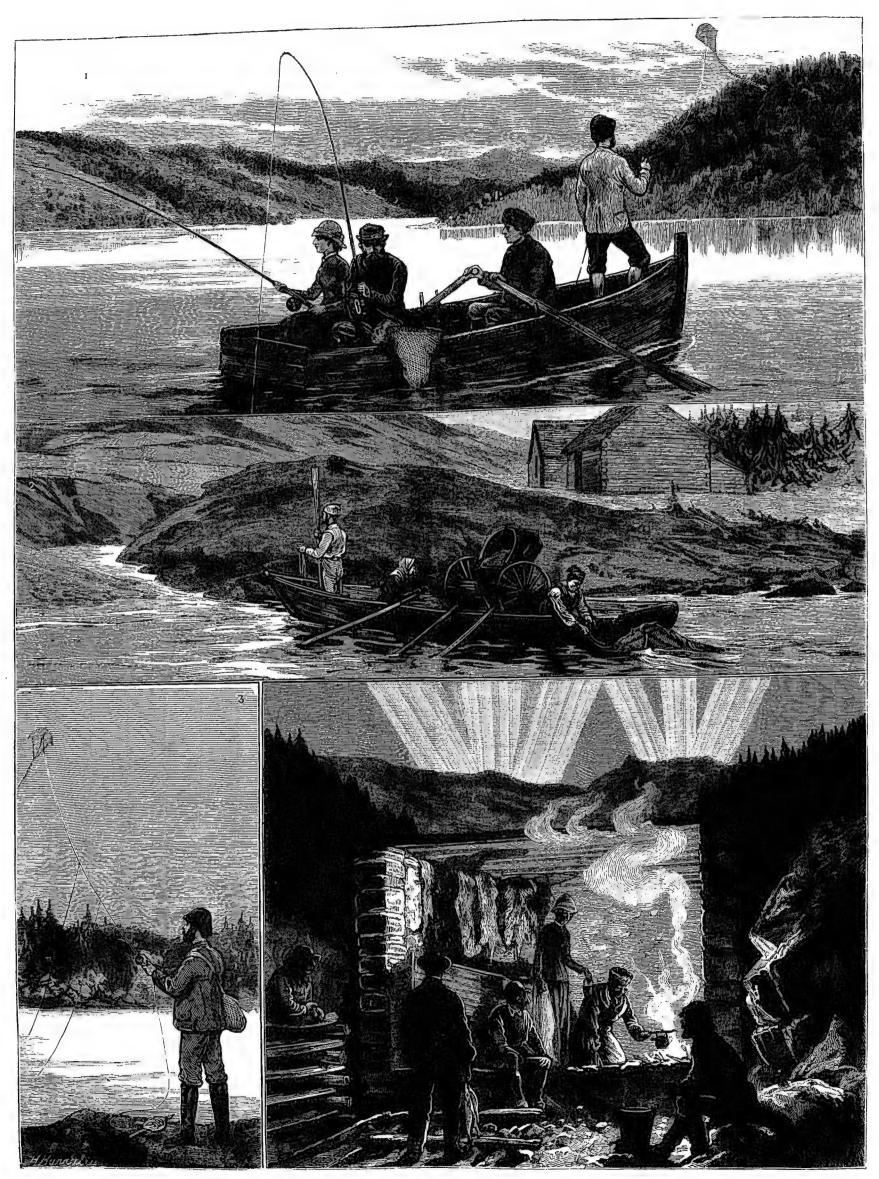
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

FPFSS

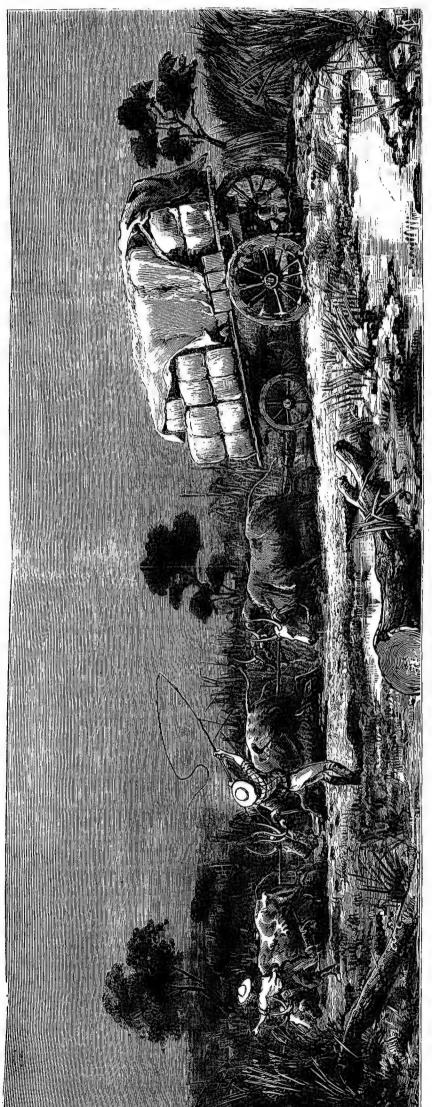
Cocoa.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breaklast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a committee of the properties of the committee of the c vice Gazette.

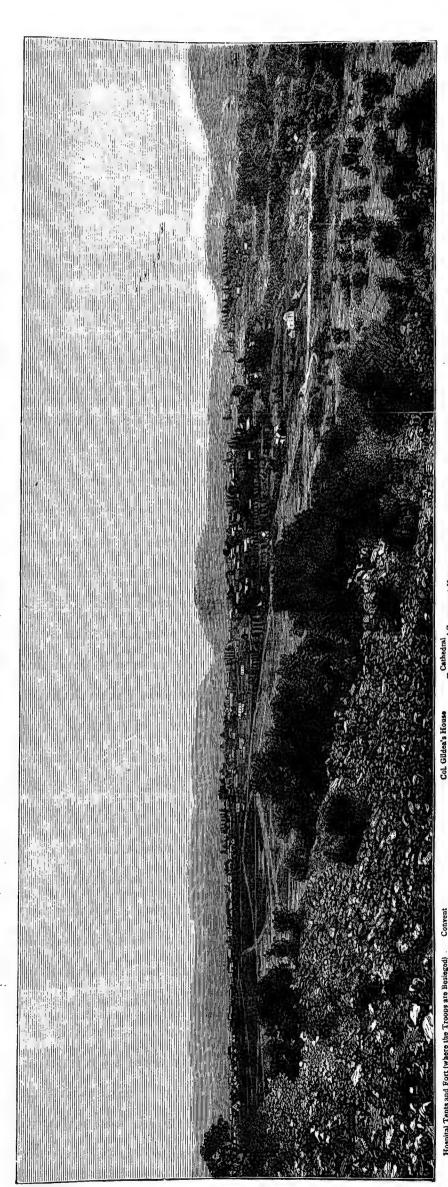


1 and 3. New System of Fly-fishing.—2. Crossing a River.—4. A Midnight Picnic in a Fisherman's Shed.

SKETCHES IN NORWAY



THE TRANSPORT DIFFICULTY -- A BULLOCK TEAM IN A SWAMP



Trees around tovernment House
PRETORIA, CHIEF TOWN OF THE TRANSVAAL, NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE BOERS
THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL

of that form of meat is prejudicially affected. At the same time, the future would seem almost inevitably to be with the sheep-holder, and the best authorities are agreed that all probabilities favour a material price advance later in the year.

CATTLE DISEASE is now being attacked by the Privy Council Office through the most stringent regulations. No fair for the sale of stock may be held in all England until the end of February, except for fat stock, to be permanently marked by clipping and slaughtered within a specified period. Between its first exhibition and its slaughtering no stock is to be exhibited at any market, fair, or auction whatsoever. The "infected areas" include whole counties, and from such areas no cattle exposed for sale shall afterwards be moved alive. The latest step taken by the Privy Council has been to close the Hereford Market, one of the largest in the United Kingdom. These measures impose great trouble, oftentimes pecuniary embarrassment on farmers, for whom compensation is unobtainable, and who are simply sacrificed for the general good.

The ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will give for their Derby

unobtainable, and who are simply sacrificed for the general good.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will give for their Derby Show gold and silver medals for sheaf-binding machines, and ten silver medals for new implements. The judges will also be empowered to make special awards of medals for efficient modes of guarding or shielding machinery, especially when worked by steam, from contact with persons immediately engaged in attending to such machinery while at work. The charges for space being considerably reduced from last year, there is likely to be a larger show than before. The list of prizes is a complicated one; but, as far as we can make out, the awards for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs will not be so liberal as they were at the Carlisle Show. be so liberal as they were at the Carlisle Show.

The Tenant Named Parnell.—A Dublin daily paper states that Mr. Parnell, of Land League fame, figures at Rathdrum, Wicklow, in the modest rôle of a farm-tenant—sub-letting, we presume. Now the rent of this farm is far above Griffith's valuation, yet "the tenant named Parnell" continues to pay it. It therefore is suggested that he should be "Boycotted" for not complying with the rules of the Land League.

plying with the rules of the Land League.

WILD CATS are generally supposed to be extinct in this island, but Mr. Horace Brown asserts that this is far from being the case. but Mr. Horace Brown asserts that this is far from being the case. In the Forest of Dunrobin one was recently taken in a trap, while another was killed while swimming in Loch Brora. Six wild cats have been killed on the Duke of Sutherland's estates between 1873 and the present date; but his Grace wishes to preserve them, and so several have been seen and let go alive. It should be added that these wild cats have by many generations of savage life "differentiated" in accordance with their "environment," until they have developed marked characteristics of their own. In Wood's "Natural History" these characteristics are very clearly explained.

Sussex Farmers are doing well in forming an association for

Sussex Farmers are doing well in forming an association for SUSSEX FARMERS are doing well in forming an association for the improvement of their local agriculture, principally by means of experimenting on native soils and discovering what crops are really best suited to different districts. The valuable experiments carried on in Aberdeenshire have given the South-country agriculturists a hint, and the vigorous action of Lords Leconfield and Chichester has prevented the suggestion being thrown away. We believe the principle might be applied in every county, and that many farmers wou'd be glad to have a right by membership of such an association to be told what were the soils and their requirements each on his own farm. own farm.

RARE BIRDS.——The following are among the rare birds killed in Lincolnshire during 1880: September 6, Spotted Crake; Sepin Lincolnshire during 1880: September 6, Spotted Crake; September 20, Honey Buzzard; both near Spalding. October 6 and November 8; Peregrine Falcons at Burton and Sleaford respectively. November 8, Young Puffin, at Cawthorpe; November 19, Peregrine Falcon, at Bourn; November 22, Grey Phalarope, at Cowbit; November 26, Bittern, at Addlethorpe; November 26, Peregrine Falcon, at Bourn; and November 27, Common Buzzard, also at Bourn.—Mr. Evans, bird stuffer, of Bourn, informs us that in forth years, appearing to the base power seen a honey buzzard or a in forty years' experience he has never seen a honey buzzard or a grey phalarope before the above mentioned specimens, both of which were sent to him to stuff.

THE DISEASES OF FOWLS.—From over 440 post mortem examinations during 1880 it appeared that no less than ninety-one birds died from inflammation of the bowels, forty-nine from liver, and sixty-five from lung disease, while heart disease, apoplexy, diarrhea, indigestion, ovitis, and scrofula, each claimed a considerable number of victims. There are several plain warnings to breeders contained in this list. Pigeons are shown by another table to die through very much the same causes.

MISCELLANEOUS. -- We understand that the Northampton and Peterborough Agricultural Societies have agreed to hold an amalgamated show on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of June. The Hunting-donshire Society have declined to amalgamate, and will have a show at Huntingdon.—We regret to hear that the cattle disease has extended seriously in Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire. The other counties where infection prevails are about in statu quo; Scotland and Wales are still free.—The historic church of Crail in Fife was fired by an incendiary on Sunday week. The fire somehow burnt itself out without doing much damage, but this was not for want of care on the criminal's part. The wretch had heaped up books, seats, hassocks, &c., round the pulpit, and fired the bottom of the pile.

JACK FROST IN THE CISTERN.—Any inventive genius, with a turn for domestic science, may earn for himself the lasting gratitude of at least the house-keeping portion of the nation, by introducing into our houses something in the way of water-piping that shall defy Jack Frost and all his malicious devices. It is a weet humiliating reflection proud as we are of our many stupendous that shall defy Jack Frost and all his malicious devices. It is a most humiliating reflection, proud as we are of our many stupendous triumphs of engineering skill,—of tunnels that burrow beneath seas and bridges of a mile-long span—, that we are almost at the mercy of the weather for an uninterrupted supply of the chief requirement of existence. The ice-king walks the earth but for a single night, and next morning it is in vain that the turncock with his great key unlocks the aqueous main. The water rushes briskly enough as far as the threshold of our domiciles, but there it is brought to a standetill. Vesterday's residue has frozen in the pipe, which might, for still. Yesterday's residue has frozen in the pipe, which might, for the time being, as well be a rod of solid lead for all the chance the limpid stream has of penetrating it. difficulty of discovering the precise part of the pipe's trailing length that is at fault. The search is as tantalising almost, and not half as amusing, as the childish game of "Hot Boiled Beans." It is in the joint in the pantry, some one guesses, and straightway a poultice of hot sand is applied to the supposed afflicted portion, but with no advantage. It is in the bend by the area door, or in the valve of the supply tap within the cistern itself; and in order to relieve the congestion, fomentations of her water and formed members. the congestion, fomentations of hot water and flannel mufflings are applied with as much solicitude as though the insensible brazen vent were a human swelled face, but in vain those in attendance listen for the expected gurgling sound that promises an abundant inflow of the precious liquid. It is not until a thaw comes that the lurking-place of the enemy is discovered, and then the basement is flooded, ceilings are spoiled, carpets ruined, and there is the plumber to pay. In the interim, as every one knows whose lot it is to reside in the suburbs, how wretched is the makeshift provided by the water company! The matter seems to be left entirely in the hands of the local turncock. He shows himself a most tyrannical master of the situation. He makes his appearance at whatever hour of the day best accords with his private convenience with his wooden plug-pipe, and having fixed it, he permits an excited scramble for the water, by pail-and-pitcher-bearing maid servants,

for half an hour, and then he stops the supply and walks off, to return again not until some time to-morrow. within the scope of human ingenuity to devise some means by which our houses may be secured against this periodical vexation.

SLOP FURNITURE.—There are few London householders of the middle class who have not at some time or other experienced inconvenience and annoyance attendant on an acquisition of slop-mode furniture. made furniture. They are by no means secured against the fraud by being careful to avoid "sacrifice" shops, or those establishments that increase and prosper by continually "selling off" the stock at "a ruinous reduction below cost price." There are unscrupture trademark that increase and prosper by continually selling off. pulous tradesmen who make it a rule to demand as high a price for their rubbishing chairs and tables and cheffoniers and wardrobes as would be charged for similar articles honestly manufactured, and they do so with a perfect knowledge of the real quality of the goods, and no one better than themselves should be aware that disappointment and wanting will be the fits of the members. They do not ment and vexation will be the fate of the purchaser. They do not manufacture the goods themselves, for the simple reason that they can buy all manner of sitting and bedroom furniture for less than the bare material—provided it were of the quality they profess it to he, -would cost them. It is not generally known that at the East be,—would cost them. It is not generally known that at the East End of London there are almost as many slop cabinet-makers as there are shirt-stitchers. Poor miserable, half-starved wretches, who somehow or other have picked up a knowledge of the trade, and who slave in back rooms and in underground kitchens with their wives—who can use saw and plane as well almost as the men folk—for sixteen or eighteen hours a day, Sunday included, for a bare subsistence of bread and tea, with perhaps a pound or two of butcher's meat by way of distinguishing the first day from the butcher's meat by way of distinguishing the first day from the others. The work is appropriately named "slaughter work." The slaughter cabinet-maker works for no furniture dealer in particular. After, with the assistance of his family, he has made three or four washstands or chests of drawers in the course of the week, he has to take them on a handbarrow or in a cart to hawk them amongst the take them on a handbarrow or in a cart to hawk their ambigst his known slaughter buyers until he can dispose of them. On a Saturday afternoon these slop-furniture-laden vehicles may be counted in dozens as they start out from the neighbourhoods of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, and they travel miles to all parts of London and the suburbs. The slop-buyers—the "ruinous sacrifice" tradesmen—know to a sixpence the exact cost of the vamped-up tradesmen—know to a sixpence the exact cost of the vamped-up goods, and never on any account give more than will leave such a margin as will pay the unfortunate maker more than half-a-crown or three shillings for his day's work of so many hours. Father, mother, and two or three sturdy boys and girls will seldom earn more than about thirty shillings a week amongst them, and this be it borne in mind after they have availed themselves of all the small dodges and devices that poverty teaches, and by the practice of which they may save a halfpenny here and a penny there. But the slop buyer does not trouble himself about such details. So long as the articles are "viewy," as he expresses it, and are put together strong enough to not trouble himself about such details. So long as the article with the way," as he expresses it, and are put together strong enough to bear handling by an intending purchaser, he is perfectly well satisfied, and so he well may be, considering the enormous profits he derives from the toiling and sweating of the poor slop-worker.

Stone-Yard Practice.—At this inclement season of the year,

wherever else labourers may be idle, there is sure to be business enough stirring in those most unremunerative of all fields of industry, the parish stone yards. The profit looked for is mainly of a moral kind. By means of the simple machinery there employed the parochial authorities hope to check laziness and imposture, while at the same time they offer to the really necessitous hard-working man a means of earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, allowing him full latitude to preserve his independence. The able-bodied applicant for a night's lodging and a something that serves as a breakfast is accommodated on condition that before he is allowed to depart on the morrow he must convert a certain measure of large pieces of granite stone into pieces so small that each one will pass through an iron ring three inches in diameter. Again, a poor fellow unable to obtain employment elsewhere may apply at the stoneyard, and if there is room for him he will be set to work, the pay being at the rate of about a pound of bread for every bushel of stone the task-master passes as properly broken. With this last-mentioned feature of the stoneyard business not much fault can perhaps be found, the stoneyard business not much fault can perhaps be found, though it is a fact that not unfrequently a man desperately driven by poverty will buckle to the hard bargain to find, after two or three bours of painful labour, in performance of which his hands are blistered and broken, that he has not yet broken a bushel, or nearly, on which he gives up the task in despair, and leaves the yard hungrier and more heartbroken than he came. Read by this light, it is good exercise for one's patience to read with equanimity such cases as that which appeared last week in the newspapers of an individual described as of "gentlemanly appearance and good education" who was brought before the magistrates by a workhouse task-master to answer to the offence of failing to break the prescribed number of bushels of stone in return for his lodging and breakfast of bread and gruel. The defendant exhibited his hands, which were bristered, and pleaded his utter inability to perform the task assigned him. On the contrary, the taskmaster, who was present, was ready to declare that it was only an idle excuse, and that "any man" could break a bushel of stones in an hour and a-half if he had the "will." The magistrate appeared to be a first t "will." The magistrate appeared to be of a different way of thinking, and let the offender off with a light punishment. Assuming the man's explanation to be truthful, he should not have been punished at all. He had been subjected to the labour test, and had broken down while doing his best at it. By "any one" being able to acquit himself to the satisfaction of the stoneyard authorities the task-master probably meant any one who has had experience of the business. It may appear that not much art or cunning is required to reduce a large piece of granite to fifty smaller pieces, but let an amateur try it, and he will find that he might almost as well hammer away at a cannonball. It is knack that makes it easy, and knack is the result of practice. An habitual "casual" will break his two bushels between breakfast and noon, and make nothing of it, while a broken-down clerk or half starved, soft-handed tailor will find it nothing less than



THE WORKING OF THE JUDICATURE ACT. It is announced that the Government have, on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, decided to appoint a Commission to inquire into the working of the Judicature Act. Lord Coleridge will probably be appointed Chairman, and the Bench, the Bar, and the Solicitors will be represented on it. The attention of the Commission will be specially directed towards the necessity of putting an end to the present block of business in the Courts.—Mr. James T. Aston, in a letter to The Times, points out that, according to the literal construction of the Judicature Act, the recent Order in Council, even if unchallenged by Parliament, cannot come into force until after the lapse of thirty days on which each House shall have sat, instead of merely thirty days reckoned consecutively from the 6th inst.; so that, as the House of Lords only sits four days a week, no appointments can be made earlier than March I. He further remarks that the Act provides "for the abolition on vacancy," not for the abolition of "vacant offices," and requires that due notice of the Council shall be given to all the Judges; and he contends that a legal difficulty

may be raised as to the validity of a resolution adopted at a Council held when two important offices (those of the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chief Baron) were vacant.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE met on Tuesday for the first time since the death of Sir James Colvile, to whose calm judicial spirit, untiring patience, and never-failing courtesy a high tribute was paid by Sir Barnes Peacock on taking his seat, and also by the Attorney-General and Mr. Leith, Q.C., on behalf of the Bar.

JURYMEN AND WITNESSES. — Last week, at the Central Criminal Court, Sir T. Chambers, the Recorder, had to take the strong and unusual course of discharging a jury, because one of their strong and unusual course of discharging a jury, because one of their number had been seen talking with a witness in the case during an adjournment. It was explained that their acquaintanceship was of the very slightest character, and the impugned juryman assured the Court that the conversation would not in the slightest degree influence his mind; but the prosecuting counsel was inexorable, and the trial was postponed till next Sessions, in spite of an earnest protest from the prisoner who should he happen to be acquitted, will certainly have some ground of complaint, although there seems will certainly have some ground of complaint, although there seems to have been no other way out of the difficulty.

PUNISHMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. Sir W. Harcourt, replying on Friday to a deputation from Manchester and Salford, said that, though anxious to take the earliest opportunity of introducing a measure on this subject, he thought it better not to be in any hurry, but to wait until the fullest possible information had been always and the salformation for the salformation had been as the salformation and been always as the salformation and been always as the salformation and been as the salformation and been always as the salformation as the salformation and been always as the salformation and been always as the salformation and been always as the salformation as the salformation as the salformation and been always as the salformation as the salformation as the salformation as the salformation and been always as the salformation as the salfor obtained. As soon as the returns were complete, he will issue them in a Blue Book which, besides the evidence and opinions of magistrates, school authorities, and other bodies, will contain an account of the methods adopted in other countries for the correction account of the methods adopted in other countries for the correction of juvenile offenders, and the report of the committee now sitting on reformatory and industrial schools, a body of evidence which will, he thinks, form the soundest basis for permanent legislation. He believes it to be a mistake to confound juvenile offenders with the pauper class, by sending them to workhouses; and he thinks that the subject of the responsibility of parents ought to be one of the leading features of any fresh legislation. He is indisposed to interfere in too absolute a manner with the magistrates, regarding it so the wisest and most useful course to offer them the largest possible as the wisest and most useful course to offer them the largest possible number of alternatives, relying upon their judgment to select that which is best suited to each individual case. Meanwhile, he thinks that the evil is to a great extent curing itself, for, whereas the list of internal to a great extent curing itself, for, whereas the list of juveniles committed to prison in August last covers three closely-printed pages, the return for the first fortnight in December shows only seven actually sentenced to imprisonment, and fifteen imprisoned on remand.

THE CONVICTION OF THOMAS TITLEY solely on the evidence of police witnesses, who acknowledged that they had laid a trap for him, is to be made the subject of a memorial to the Home Secretary from persons whose attention has been drawn to the extraordinary nature of the case, as well as from his wife, personal friends, and neighbours. The strong feeling which existed in the minds of many nature of the case, as well as from his wife, personal friends, and neighbours. The strong feeling which existed in the minds of many persons that this had been a miscarriage of justice was not removed by the off-hand way in which Sir V. Harcourt last week spoke of the "absolute knowledge" which the police had obtained of the prisoner's antecedents. The information given by the men Taylor and Morgan was purely ex parte, and for aught that appeared in the Home Secretary's reply to Sir H. Maxwell, they may both have been false witnesses prompted by some private spite. Mr. Sheridan's questions on Monday and Tuesday were expressive of a widely felt dissatisfaction with the manner in which the police are known to have arranged their evidence in certain cases. have arranged their evidence in certain cases.

have arranged their evidence in certain cases.

PRACTICAL JOKING is at all times highly dangerous, and has often led to fatal results. At the Chelmsford Assizes, on Saturday, a young man was tried for the manslaughter of a youth named Butler, whom he had shot one dark night while he was prowling around a cottage with the intention of frightening the inmates. Fortunately for the accused, the deceased lived long enough to tell the doctor that it was all his own fault; and this being so, an acquittal was the natural consequence. natural consequence.

An Ingenious Swindler has just been arrested and committed AN INGENIOUS SWINDLER has just been arrested and committed for trial for two jewel robberies, alleged to have been committed by him in September last, and in October, 1879. His plan was to go to an hotel and engage a suite of rooms to which access could be obtained by two passages, or staircases. Then calling on a jeweller, he would ask that somebody might be sent with a quantity of valuable trinkets to be inspected by an invalid lady. On arriving at the hotel, the shopman was of course left to cool his heels in the outer room, whilst the thief made off with the goods through the bedroom. In one instance the value of the goods so obtained was 2001, and in the other 1401. 2001., and in the other 1401.

THE ST. JOHN'S WOOD TRAGEDY .--After several adjournments during which he must have suffered much painful anxiety, the charge of wilful murder against Mr. Robert Hume, who was suspected ot having shot a young woman in a house at St. John's Wood, has been dismissed by the magistrate, who, agreeing with the open verdict of the coroner's jury, remarked that what little evidence there was tended in favour of the idea that the pistol went off accidentally while the deceased was, as the accused said, "fooling" with it.

THE ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION IN GERMANY has reminded the Berlin Volkseitung that Prince Bismarck is closely allied to the Israelitish community. His sister married a Jew, several nephews hold the same faith, and the Prince has various other close links with the persecuted race.

-The Society of British Artists SUNDAY ART EXHIBITIONS .opened their gallery to the members of the Sunday Society on Sunday last, and on the next and following Sundays the public will be admitted by tickets obtained through the Sunday Society. A special cheap catalogue has been compiled for these occasions.

MR. C. WENTWORTH WASS, who after twenty-two years' valuable services has ceased to be the Manager of the Picture Gallery at the Crystal Palace, was recently presented by a number of friends at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, with a testimonial of 200 guineas, and a handsome silver salver. The cause of Mr. Wass's retirement, it is stated, is owing to the Directors having decided to relinquish the management of the Art Gallery, and to let it to certain dealers in foreign works of art.

Two Highly Curious Japanese Dogs have been sent to the German Empress by the Empress of Japan. They are the first ever imported into Germany, and somewhat resemble the King Charles spaniel, except that their ears are short. They have long silky hair, are snowy-white, with a few black spots on the bodies and coalblack heads, while they are snub-nosed, and very broad across the forehead. Their eyes are enormous, and increase as they grow older. The queer little creatures travelled from Yedo in a handsome kennel luxuriously lined with silken curtains, and they live upon boiled rice.

A HUMBLE HERO OF SCIENCE, the Aberdeen weaver and botanist, John Duncan, who recently presented to the Aberdeen University a valuable herbarium of 1,200 specimens which he had himself collected in all parts of North Britain from the Tweed to Banfishire, is now in failing healt's and very poor circumstances, and an appeal has been made to raise sufficient funds to maintain him in comfort. John Duncan is eighty-seven, and can therefore no longer pursue his calling; while he has been a hard-working man, making botany his only luxury. His work in the botanical field was recently sketched in Good Words. Mr. W. Jolly, H. M.'s Inspector of Schools, Inverness, will receive any contributions

FURNITURE — DINING ROOM FIRE-PLACES, with glasses affixed, Sideboards, Bookcases, Drawing-room and Bed-room Furniture carried out in the same style. Cabinets from £3 15s. to 60 guineas. An Illustrated Catalogue post free. —MAPLE and CO.

PARQUET FLOORING.

PARQUET FLOORING.

PARQUET FLOORING.

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

MAPLE TOTTENHAM

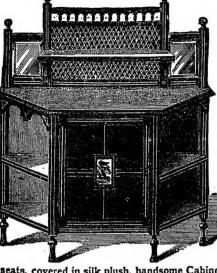
& COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

ARTISTIC CARPETS

THE VICARAGE DRAWING ROOM SUITE.







MAPLE and CO. beg to state that having just fixed NEW and IMPROVED MACHINERY, they are now enabled to supply both thick and thin FLOORING at a much lower price than ever before offered. Architects are solicited to inspect the New Fatterns.

The Vicarage Ebonized Drawing-room Suite, consisting of 6 Chairs and 2 Easy Chairs with loose seats, covered in silk plush, handsome Cabinet with 2 Bevelled Plates and Decorated Panel on Cupboard Door, also Centre Table, 16 guineas.

CRETONNES CRETONNES RETONNES CRETONNES CRETONNES

5,000 Pieces in Stock. Patterns sent free.

TURKEY PERSIAN INDIAN

CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS

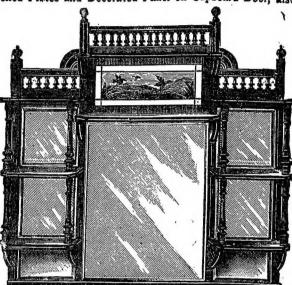
INDIAN CARPETS, 10 Guineas TURKEY CARPETS, 8 Guineas PERSIAN CARPETS, 20 Guineas

MAPLE & CO., Importers.

Handsome Chippendale Corner Bracket, 3ft. 2in. high, with four bevelled plates, 28s. 6d.

ART CARPETS.—Justreceived, a large consignment of ANTIQUE CARPETS and RUGS, which have been bought for cash by agents specially despatched by Messrs.
MAPLE and CO. Some of these are great curiosities, and worth two or three times the prices asked. Also 2,000 North Persian Rugs, sites about 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., 1os. 6d. These are far better in quality than the Scinde Rugs at 7s. 6d.

A House of any magnitude Furnished throughout in Three Days, saving time, trouble, and expense. A great advantage to Country Customers. Pur-chasers are invited to inspect the Manufactured Stock—the largest in England.



Handsome Black and Gold Glass for Mantel-shelf, or to fix on Wall, with Bevelled Plates, and Decorated Panel at Top; 3ft. 9in. high by 4ft. wide, £55s.

CO.,

&

CURTAINS CURTAINS CURTAINS CURTAINS CURTAINS CURTAINS

BEDSTEADS BEDSTEADS BEDSTEADS BEDSTEADS BEDSTEADS BEDSTEADS

For Illustrations and Price List in see Stock MAPLE & CO.'s Catalogue Post Free. 8s. 6d. to

The Richest

and

Most

Beautiful

Designs.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

10,000

Brass

and Iron

from

30 Gs.

Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to supply any article that can possibly be required in furnishing at the same price, if not less than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge. TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE, DRAWING-ROOM CABINETS, from 1775. to 50 guineas; some of these are very handsome. Glasses and Suites complete. Bed-room Sets and Diningroom Suites in the same style. Brackets and Fancy Ornaments, from 158.—MAPLE and CO.

DRAWING ROOM DINING ROOM BED ROOM FURNITURE.

Manufacturers of BED-ROOM SUITES.

BED-ROOM SUITES.

BED-ROOM SUITES,

BED ROOMSUITES,

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, in the Early English style, with plate-glass Ward-robe, 24 Guineas.

500 BEDROOM SUITES in Showrooms, 61/2 to 200 Guineas.



The Gothic Chippendale Bracket, 4 bevelled plates, size, 32 in. high, 20 in. wide, £2 5s. 6d. bevelled

ART CURTAINS.—The largest and choicest selection of all the new materials for curains and the covering of furniture. Some of these are also used by ladies for dresses. Rich Silks, Tapestries, and in fact every artistic material in stock. Those who study taste should see these goods before ordering. Patterns sent into the country on receiving a description of what is likely to be required.

FIVE NEW WORKS.

ORD ELLENBOROUGH'S ACROSS PATAGONIA. By Lady PLORENCE DIXIE. Demy 8vo, 15s.

PAST HOURS. By the late ACROSS PATAGONIA. By Lady PLORENCE DIXIE. Demy 8vo, 15s.

PAST HOURS. By the late ROUND ABOUT NORWAY. By CHARLES WOOD. Demy 8vo, 12s.

NKNOWN HUNGARY. By VICTOR TISSOT. 2 vols., 215.
RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington St.

INTLEY and SON, New Burlington St.

JUST PUBLISHED.

In Monthly Parts, 4to, at is. each.

E ROMAN DES FAMILLES

(French Family Paper). Containing a choice collection of the best modern French Novels, Edited by M. G. van MUYDEN. Quarterly Subscription, 3s. 6d. post free.

The three parts published contain "Le Moulin Frappier," by M. HERRI GREVILLE; and a charming Drawing Room Comedy, by M. E. LEGOUVE, "L'Agremet d'être Laide;" and the forthcoming parts will contain entirely new novels by FERDINAND FABRE, GABRIEL FERRY, and ALPHONSE DAUDET.

All the novels of this series are here published for the first time.

London: ASHER and CO., 13, Bedford Street,

Covent Garden, W.C.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL.
At all Libraries, in Three Vols.,
ASPHODEL. The New Novel.
By the Author of "Lady Audley's Sedret," &c.
London: J. and R. MAXWELL.

Second Edition, pp. 110, 8vo, price 2s, and its CURABILITY. A Treatise showing the Curability of the Worst Forms of Drunkenness, with Cases. By S. HARRIS, M.D. (Penn. Exam. 1861).—W. W. MORGAN, 23, Great Queen Street, W.C., or post free from the Author, 24, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, London, N.

HAMMOND'S MUSIC PORT-FOLIO. Price ONE SHILLING each.

Gung'l.
Strauss,
Lamothe.
Percy Beamish.
Liebig.
Roulison. No. 11. Waltzes Waltzes Waltzes Gung'l. Lamothe. Les Cloches de Paris : Waltzes : Lamothe.
L'Alliance : Waltzes : Schiller.
Deutsche Lieder : Quadrille : J. Resch.
Le Verre en Main : Folka : Fahrbach.
N.B.—Cornet and Violin Accompaniment to each Book
6d. each.
Complete lists sent post free.
A. HAMMOND and CO., 5, Vigo Street, London, W

HEAD MASTER WANTED by MASIEK WANTED by MACH stafe BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOL (One Mile from Bedford). Constructed for 300 Boarders. Annual Salary, 4000 with capitation fee of £r for every boy over 150. Residence, rent, rates, and taxes free. The course of instruction is similar to that on the modern side of the great public schools. For further information apply to the Secretary, 6, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.

SIGNOR PIATTI.

After FRANK HOLL, A.R.A.
Engraved by FRANCIS HOLL.
Messrs. THOS. AGNEW and SONS have the honour to announce the completion of the Portrait of this leminent Musician. An Artist's Proof may be seen at their GALLERIES, 39B, Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, W., and at Messrs. Chappell and Co., 49, New bond Street.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. BAKER AND CRISP

MAPLE

Having purchased the Bankrupt's Stock of KESWICK and CARTER, trading as the METROPOLITAN and PROVINCIAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, at a discount of 45 per cent. off the Store prices, invite Ladies and Heads of Families to write for the Catalogue of the reduced Store prices.

SILK, VELVET, and VELVETEEN DEPART-MENTS.

31 Lots, Catalogues and Patterns Free.

Ulster Cloak, Jacket, and Shawl Department.

42 Lots Various. See Catalogue.

Page 5. Special Clearance Lots. Knick Nacks, Ladies and Children.

Lots 38. Ladies' Corsets, Hats, &c.

Lots 39 to 50 comprise Ulster and Jacket Cloths, Dressing Gowns, Ladies' Underclothing, Fresh, New, and Slightly Soiled Flannel Drawers, Petticoats, Merino Vests, Winsey Skirts, Jerseys, Jersey Skirts, Serge Costumes, Fur Shoulder Capes, Fur Sets, Muffs, Wraps, and Dozens of other useful articles. Send for Catalogue.—PLAIN and FANCY DRESS DEPART-

Serge Costumers, Fir Shoulder Capes, Fur Sets, Auns, Wraps, and Dozens of other useful articles. Send for Catalogue.

Lot 5r.—PLAIN and FANCY DRESS DEPART-MENT. Patterns sent. Valencia Twills, Cashmeres, Serges, Camel Hair Costume Cloths, Repps, Homespun Skirtings, Washing Fabrics, Light, Dark, and Medium Fabrics, from 4½d. to 1s. per yard. See Catalogue.

Lot 58 are HOUSEHOLD GOODS. 58 Various kinds useful and requisite articles of Household and Linen Curtains, Sheetings, Damask Cloths, Dusters, &c.

Send for KESWICK and CARTER'S STOCK CATALOGUE.

Lot 61. MOURNING and BLACK FABRICS, 32 Kinds, Various, well worth attention, for present and coming seasons.

Lots 5g, 62a, 63, 64, consist of extraordinary lines in Gloves, Lace Mitts, Gossamers, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Plushes, Fringes, Laces, Gentlemen's Bandannas, Mufflers, Bedin Wool, Wraps, Shawls, Collarettes, Frick, Serim Wool, Wraps, Shawls, Collarettes, Tea, Soap, and other various store goods.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

Now on Sale, the entire Stock of KESWICK and CARTER, also the whole of our own Stock, in all amounting to over £20,000, at such prices that cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to the keenest buyers.

BAKER and CRISP, Regent Street and King Street,

buyers.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent Street and King Street
London, W.

NOTICE. JAMES SHOOLBRED and CO.'S STOCK-TAKING SALE
WILL BE ON
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
and FRIDAY, the 26th, 27th, and 28th inst.
JAMES SHOOLBRED and CO.,
TOTTEMHAM HOUSE



CLOAKS, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Guineas.
HAT'S and HOODS, 21s., 25s., and 3 sts. 6d.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOUNNE,
LADIES' OUTFITTER, 37, PICCADILLY.



ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
known for 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no
lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially
adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual
four sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 1os. 6d., 2rs.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts—it for the teeth of children. Ask for Rowland's Articles.

WONDER FUL AS THE

TELE. PHONE

AND ELEC-TRIC

LIGHT FOOT

THE EDSON ELECTRIC GARTER

THE MOST INGENIOUS ELECTRIC APPLIANCE. Adapted to grown persons and children.
Thousands now worn in England.
Hundreds of letters confirming our

Hundreds of letters confirming our statements.

Every pair of garters tested by Galvanometer and warranted perfect. They develope the limbs. They support the limbs. They strengthen the foot and ankle, add grace and elasticity to the step, give Great EASE and COMPORT in WACKING, DANCING, or RIDING, maintain and excite healthful circulation, PUT AN END TO ILL-SHAPEN AND DWARFED LIMBS and ANNLES, dispet GOUT, RHEUMATIC, and NEURALGIC PAINS, subdue all cramps and stiffness of joints.

Wholly supersedes not only the

ANKLE

ANKLE

LIMB

Wholly supersedes not only the costly Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances of the day, but every other form of garter.

BEAUTY

GRACE

SYM
SYM
METRY

METRY

METRY

ACTIVITY

VIGOUR

RHEUMATIC, and NEURALGIC FAIRS, subdue all cramps and stiffness of jubility supersedes not only the costly Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances of the day, but every other form of garter.

Beautiful in appearance, adjusted in a moment. Finished in finest silk and cotton fabrics (usual colours) with stud and buckle clasps.

Price—In finest cotton web, Ladies' or Gents' size, 2s. 6d.; in silk, 3s. 6d.); for children up to eight years, cotton web as; in silk, 3s. (by post, 2s. 2d. and 3s. 2d.). Sent to any address on receipt of P.O. payable to J. EDSON. In ordering by pease state "Ladies," "Gents", or "Child's" size.—THE ELECTRIC FABRIC CO., Sole Manufacturers and Patroness (New Building), 1, Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, London.

Listens of the day, but every other form of garter size, and such state with stud and buckle clasps.

Price—In finest cotton web, 2s. in silk, 3s. (by post, 2s. 2d. and 3s. 2d.).

Sent to any address on receipt of P.O. payable to J. EDSON. In ordering by publicing, 1, Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, London.

Edson's Electric Wristbands and Armlets, 2s. 6d. pair : per post, 2s. 8d.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—
BEAUTIFUL LACE copied from the Antique,
Spanish, Greek, Italian, &c., the work of the poor, for
mantle borders, tea cloths, addies and children's wear,
plastrons, parasol covers. Send for patterns to Madame
CHARLES, Post Office, Raildrum, Co. Wicklow.



CHEAP Children's continue to the continue to t

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, THE ROYAL IRISH BELFAST.

SWAN AND

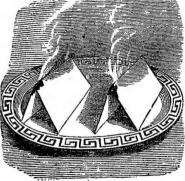
Scally's Crown PURE IRISH WHISKY.

AGED THREE TO EIGHTEEN YEARS.

THE EXACT AGE OF THE CONTENTS OF EACH BOTTLE CERTIFIED
BY THE OFFICERS OF H.M. CUSTOMS. DUBLIN, AND
BLENDING OR ADULTERATION THEREBY RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE. For Opinions of the Press and correspondence on average ages and "Bottling" in bond apply to

MESSRS. SCALLY and CO., DUBLIN; and

30, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.



OZONE PAPER, for the Immediate

CHRONIC - BRONCHITIS, and BRONCHITIC.

The cutrons—Fold and place one or two pieces of paper on a dish and light the top as illustrated, a dense of cleared of mucus, difficult respiration will cease, and the patient will fall into a sound and refreshing sleep. The outer air must be excluded by keeping the windows, doors, and chimney closed. The paper may be burnt in the day as well as night if necessary. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per Box. The 4s. 6d. size contains at divertised in the Lancet and British Medical Progression. Ly whom it recommended.

JONE CHORNET, for the Immediate (fince only) for 2s.

THE WEALEMEFNA.—The Bijou Measuring Machine and Watch Guard the patient will fall into a sound and refreshing sleep. The outer air must be excluded by keeping the windows, doors, and chimney closed. The paper may be burnt in the day as well as night if necessary. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per Box. The 4s. 6d. size contains at distance in feet, inches, and fractions, is recorded on the dial. Supersedes rule and tape, registers to 25 ft., measures meandering routes on manys, and is largely used by Military and Naval Officers, from the Proprietor for 33 and 35 stamps. This remedy is advertised in the Lancet and British Medical Tournal. It is therefore known, to members of the Medical Profession. Ly whom it recommended.

JONE CIGARET RUSSELL, Upham Park Road, Turnham Green, London, W.

THE WEALEMEFNA.—The Bijou Measuring Machine and Watch Guard distance in feet, inches, and fractions, is recorded on the dial. Supersedes rule and tape, registers to 25 ft., measures meandering routes on the dial. Supersedes rule and tape, registers to 25 ft., well and tape, registers

CHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, with
excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of
Cocoas Thickened yet Weakened with Starch, &c., and
really cheaper. The Faculty pronounce it the inost
nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER," and invaluable
for Invalids and Children. Keeps in all Climates.
Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful in Breakfast cup
costing less than a halfpenny. In tins, at is. 6d., 3s.,
5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WANTED in MARCH NEXT,
an UNFURNISHED HOUSE, situated in
Kent. It must contain about Six Bedrooms and Two
or Three Sitting-rooms, Good Garden, and in or near a
village.—Address G. H. T., Godfrey House, Maidstone, Kent.

VALUABLE FAMILY LACE.—
Real lace properly attended to should last for Real lace properly attended to should last for centuries. Ladies visiting Paris should confide their lace to Madame VALERIE CARTER, 15, Rue Bleue (next door to the Paris office of THE GRAPHIC). Work-rooms insured. Highest references.

PHOTOGRAPHS well - coloured



BERLIOZ'S FAUST. Price 7s. 6d.
Performed at St. James's Hall with great Success.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE Comic Opera by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR

VOCAL SCORE.
PIANOFORTE SOLO, arranged by BERTHOLD TOURS
PIRATES OF PENZANCE WALTZ.
D'ALBERT PIRATES OF PENZANCE LANCERS
D'ALBERT PROMANCE ON A SECTION OF THE PROMANCE OF THE PROMANCE OF THE PROMANCE OF THE PROMANCE OF T TES OF PENZANCE QUADRILLE. ALBERT OF PENZANCE POLKA. PIRATES OF PENZANCE POLKA.
D'ALBERT OF PENZANCE GALOP.
45.
EACH OF PANZANCE FANTASIAS, each 45.
FRED GODFREY'S SELECTION (as played by all the Military Bands) for Piano-forte of Panzance FRED GODFREYS SONG & CHORUS 45.
TAM A PIRATE KING.
THE MODERN MAJOR-GENERAL.
45.
HILLEAVE ME NOT TO PINE ALONE.
Duet TOWN THE PENZANCE SELECTION.
45.
HILLEAVE ME NOT TO PINE ALONE.
45.
HILLEAVE ME NOT TO PINE ALONE.
45.
HILLEAVE ME NOT TO PINE ALONE.
45.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

OLIVETTE. New Comic Opera, now being performed at the Strand Theatre with enormous success. Adapted by H. B. FARNIE. Music harmony.

Waltz." 45. Also by the Waltz." 45. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; and 15, Poultry.

IUST PUBLISHED.

HANDEL'S SONATA in D Major
for VIOLIN, with Pianoforte Accompaniument
arranged by CHARLES HALLE, and performed with
enormous success by Madame Norman Neruda at the
Saturday and Menday Popular Concerts. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50. New Bond Street;
and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO'S THREE
YEARS SYSTEM of HINE of PIANO.
FORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN
ORGANS, by which the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the third year, provided each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid in advance. Planofortes from two guineas; harmoniums from £1 55.; and American Organs from £2 tcs. a quarter.

a quarter.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street
City Branch: 15, Foultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and Co.'s PIANINOS, from 20 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COT-

CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS from 75 Guineas.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTES, from 120 Guineas. With American discount.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEX-ANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing Rooms, from 6 to 150 guineas, or on the Three Years' System, from £1 5s. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S Improved
AMERICAN ORGANS, combining pipes with
reeds. Mauufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit,
U.S.A The immense advantages those instruments
possess over the organs hitherto imported have induced
Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole agency
of this eminent manufactory. A large variety on view
from 18 to 250 guineas. Price lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S
Favourite ORGAN, compass 5-octaves, ten stops four sets of reeds, two of 2½ octaves, and two of 2½ octave, ten stops, octave, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case. Price 25 guineas. With 12 Stops, Sub-bass, Octave Coupler, and Two Knee Fedals, 35 guineas. Illustrated price list free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond Street. City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

INSTRUMENTS by all Makers
may be hired or purchased on the Three Years'
System.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

A LARGE DISCOUNT to PUR-CHASERS for CASH. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street. City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

METZLER'S AMERICAN

OR GUINETTE.—The American
Orguinetteis a reed Musical Instrument,
constructed somewhat on the principle
of the American Organ, and adapted
to be automatically operated by simple
sheets or strips of perforated paper,
each sheet representing one or more
tunes. There is no limit to either kind
or quantity of music. It will play Hymn
Tunes, Pépular Airs, sets of Quadrilles,
Polkas, Waltres, Reels, and Hormpipes,
with a clearness, accuracy, and degree
of execution which but few performers
can equal. A mere child can play it.
Style A, with six tunes, price 21, 105.
Style E, with attachment and six
tunes, fig. 70s.
Cabinet Style, with selection of music, price 12,
14, and 16 guineas.
Any description of music, from gd. a tune.
To be obtained of all Musicsellers, and

METZLER and CO., 35, 36, 37, and 38, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

BOOSEY and CO.'S PIANO.
FORTES—from 20 to 200 guineas—for Sale, Hire om 20 to 200 guineas—for Sale, Hira 295, Regent Street.

or 3 years' system.—295, Regent Street.

PRICE.—In consequence of a change of partnership, the whole of this splendid stock, perfected with all the modern improvements of the day by this long-standing firm, of 100 years' reputation, and in order to effect a speedy sale. The easiest terms arranged, with seven years' warranty. Trichord Cottages from hire, or taken in exchange, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

Class 0, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (Class 3, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 30 | Class 6, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 30 | Class 7, \$\frac

WILLIAW ECHOES. Six Elegant

Morceaux for the l'ianoforte. Composed by
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

I. Valley of the Rhine.
2. The Tyrol.
3. Bonea, Naples.
4. California.
London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington
Street.

CORONATION MARCH (MeyerSolo and Duet. Post free for 24 stamps. "This fine
arrangement of so well-known a march leaves nothing
to be desired."

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

JUST PUBLISHED. — NEW
BE STREWN WITH ROSES." Post free for
18 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

THE PAPER SHIP. Latest Song by A. S. GATTY. Post free for 18 stamps. "An extremely pretty story, told in simple melody, but charmingly,"—Land and Watr. London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

BLUMENTHAL'S (J.) LATEST SONG, "WE TWO," "A song which commends itself." Fost free for 24 stamps.

Post free for 24 stamps.

COLKS and CO.

EARLY CLASSICS. By C. Benton.

"A series written expressly to meet the daily demand for simple classical music."

1. Viva Bacco (Mozat).
2. Al Bascia (Mozat).
3. Sonatina (Beethoven).
4. Melody (Schumann).
5. Romance (Beethoven).
6. Soldier's March (Schumann).
One Shilling each, post free for six stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

ABT'S (F.) LATEST VOCAL
B stamps. "This duet for soprano and contralto will
about the ac" 8 stamps. This dust, launt the ear." London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., 6, New Bur-lington Street.

£20 SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves, strong, sound, and substantial. Packed free. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO, 27, Baker Street.

PROADWOOD PIANO, 25 Guineas.
Full-compass PIANOFORTE, in good condition, fine tone, at above moderate price, for cash only.—
At OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker Street.

COLLARD PIANO, 30 Guineas.
Full compass COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, fine full, rich tone, perfect condition. May be seen at OETZ-MANN'S, 27, Baker Street (exactly opposite Tussaud's).

ERARD EBONIZED and GILT PIANO, Cao Guineas, Seven Octaves. Trichord COTTAGE PIANOFORTE in handsome ebonized and gilt case, fine, full, powerful tone. Cash only. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker Street.

Portman Square, London, W.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JANUARY contains;—Mr. Pepys, the Musician, by Dr. Hueffer—The Father of the Symphony—The Great Composers: Schubert—Musical Changes, by H. C. Lunn—The Leeds Festival Surplus—Crystal Palace, Monday Popular, and Brighton Aquarium Concerts—Reviews, Occasional Notes, Foreign and Country News, Correspondence, &c.—Price 3d.; post free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JANUARY contains: "The Watchword," a new part song by Ciro Pinsuti. Price separately, 1% d London; NOVELLO, EWER, and CO. 1, Berners Street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen Street, E.C.

CHARLES HALLE'S Practical
PIANOFORTE SCHOOL
Section 1.—No. 1. PIANOFORTE TUTOR.
Catalogues and all particulars may be had from
FORSYTH BROTHERS, London, 272a, Regent
Circus, Oxford Street; Manchester, Cross Street and
South King Street; and all Musicsellers.

FORSYTH BROTHERS,

DOMINION ORGAN COMPANY, CANADA.
The Best and Cheapest Organs in the Trade.
From 22 to 140 Guineas.
Illustrated price lists free by post.
FORSYTH BROTHERS, Manchester and London.

RARD'S PIANOS.— Messrs.
London, and 13, Rue du Mail, Paris, Makers to Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, coution the public that Planofortes are being sold bearing the name of Erard which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough Street, where new pianos can be obtained at 50 guineas and upwards.

RARD'S PIANOS.— Cottages from 50 guineas; Grands, from 125 guineas.

VISICAL-BOX Depots, 56, Cheapside, and 22, Ludgate Hill, London.—Nicoles'
celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and
sacred music. Price £4 to £260. Snuff-Boxes, 18s. to
60s. Catalogues gratis and post free.—Apply to WALES
and M'CULLOCH, as above.

PLEYEL, WOLFF, AND CO.'S
PIANOS. EVERY DESCRIPTION of these
CELEBRATED PIANOS for SALE or
HIRE. Special Models in Louis XVI. Style.
170, NEW BOND STREET, W.

HYMNS, with Original Melodies
by Col. Brown compiled and harmonized by RC.ERT HAINWORTH,
Fell. Coll. Organists. Full score, 3s.,
in bold clear type; quarto, 5s.

NOVELLO, EWER, and CO., Berners Street, W.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.
Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.,

BERYL FORTESCUE. By Lady
DUFFUS-HARDY, Author of "Madge," &C.
FIXED AS FATE. By Mrs. HOUSTOUN, Author of "Recommended to Mercy" &C.
JEANNETTE. By MARY C. ROWSELL.
GENALDINE AND HER SUITORS. By Mrs.
SEMPSON, Author of "Winnie's History."
LITILE PANSY, By Mrs. RANDOLPH.
DONEA, By ANNE BEALE. [Next week.
HURST and BLACK ETT, 13, Great Marlborough St.

EVERY ONE THEIR OWN GARDENER.
SUTTON'S AMATEUR'S GUIDE,
the best work

the best work on gardening extant. A lady writes:—"From your beautiful Amateur's Guide I have made a labouring lad a most excellent gardener." First edition 70,000, now ready. 1s at the Bookstalls, or post free for 15 stamps, from SUTTON and SONS, the Queen's Seedsmen, Reading.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d., by post, 2s. 8d., cloth, gilt WHO'S WHO in 1881? Containing Members of the House of Commons, Nobility, dess, Bishops, Ambassadors, General Officers in the truy, Admirat, Queen's Counsel, Deans, Archdeacons, d Losses by Death in 1850.

A. H. BALLY and CO., Cornhill, London. DR. DE JONGH'S

(KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR)

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
THE MOST PALATABLE.
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
Proved by thirty year, medical experience to be
THE ONLY CODLIVER OIL
which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION ADDISEASES OF THE
THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
AND WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONSSIRG. DUNCAN GIBB, Bt., M.D.,
PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.
"The value of Dr., De Jongh's
Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as a
therapeutic agent in a number of
diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive
character, has been admitted by
the world of medicine; but, in
addition, I have found it a remedy
of great power in the treatment
of many affections of the Throat
and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it
will sustain life when everything
else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL.

PHYSICIAN TO THE ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL,
FOR CONSCIPTION, VENTHOR.

"I have convinced myself that
In Tubercular and the various
forms formous Disease, DR
DE DONGH'S Light-Brown Cod
Livie Oil possesses greater herapeutic efficacy than any other
Cod Live Oil with which I am
acquainted it was especially
noted, in a large number of cases
in which the patients protested
they had never been able to retain
or digest other Cod Liver Oil,
that DR. DE DONGH'S Oil was not
only tolerated, but taken readily,
and with marked benefit."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES
OF THE "THROAT AND CHEST.
"I have long been aware of the
great reputation enjoyed by the
Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr.
DE JONCH, and have recommended
it with the utmost confidence. I
have no hesitation in stating my
opinion, that it possesses all the
qualities of a good and efficient
medicine. Its taste is by no means
disagrecable, and might even be
called pleasant. I have found
DR. DE JONGH'S Oil very useful
in cases of Chronic Cough, and
especially in Laryngeal Disease
complicated with Consumption."

Sold ONLY in Capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES: A NSAR, HARFORD, and CO.,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS' LIST.

ONGS FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE CHRISTMAS PARTY (Illustrated) 15.6d. net.
WHILE THE CHRISTMAS LOG IS
BURNING (Illustrated) 15.6d. , 16.6d. , 16.6 WELCOME MERKY CHRISTMAS.
GREENLAND.
SIMON THE CELLARER. J. L. HATTON (Soft edition)
THREE JOLLY BRITONS. G. WARE. IS. 6d. ,
The new National Song, introduced in all the leading

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.

FOR YOU.

Sung by Miss Mary Davies.

I LOVE MY LOVE. In A flat and
B flat
LITTLE MAID OF CHINA
UNDER THE LAMPLIGHT
TOLD IN THE TWILIGHT
UNDER THE LAW LIGHT
TOLD IN THE TWILIGHT
WHEN ROSES BLOW.

Post free, 2s. net each.

CHRISTMAS QUADRILLES.

By HENRY FARMER. "Expressly arranged for small hands." "Has become a general favourite with the young folks" Solo, 1s. net; duet, 1s. 6d. net.

VINTER EVERGREENS.
CHRISTMAS FANTASIA, introducing a
number of seasonable melodics. By ARTHUR GRENVILLE. Price 2s. net. Beautifully illustrated Frontis-

VIOLIN DANCES. Containing all the Dances from "Les Cloches de-Cornéville," together with the most popular compositions of HENRY FARMER, C. H. R. MARRIOTT, &c. Price 1s. 6d. net. "Will find a ready welcome from all at this season."—Vide Illustrated London News. Price 1s. 6d. net.

JOHN GILPIN. Cantata. By GEORGE FOX. 2s. 6d. net. Easy and effective. A liberal discount allowed to choral societies for copies.

LES CLOCHES DE CORNE-VILLE. Vocal Score, English Words, ros. net, and 4s, Fiano Score, complete, 2s. 6d. net.

HENRY FARMER'S PIANO-FORTE TUTOR, considerably Enlarged and Fingered by the Author. 1,000th Edition, 4s. "Decidedly the best and most useful instruction book we have seen."—Musical Review.

THE LOVE OF OLD. Roeckel's
Charming Song. Will be sung by Miss Damian
at her forthcoming engagements. Post free, 24 stamps.
Sung by Miss Acres Larkcom.
COME IN and SHUT THE DOOR.
Music by J. G. CALCOTT

Music by J. G. CALCOTT.
In E. flat for Soprano, in C for Mez. Sop.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
24, Betners Street, and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

JAY'S SALE.

JAY'S SALE.—Particulars of all Reductions, numbered, will be found in "THE SPECIAL CATALOGUE," which Messrs. JAY will have much pleasure in forwarding, post free, on application.

JAY'S SALE of MANTLES.

JAY'S SALE of MILLINERY.

JAY'S SALE of FRENCH MODEL COSTUMES.

JAY'S SALE of SATIN COS-JAY'S SALE of COSTUMES for

JAY'S SALE of BLACK SATINS

JAY'S SALE of WINTER COS-

JAY'S SALE of HOSIERY.

During this Sale only Mourning Goods can be spared on approbation.

This Sale does not in any way affect the execution of Mourning Orders, a special staff being retained for that purpose.

purpose.

JAY'S,

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent Street, W.

"THE LADIES' GAZETTE" OF "THE Warm Reception accorded to the

Louis velveteen,

in Paris—that city of the fashionable—is enough to assure it of success even were its own intrinsic merits of colour, fineness, and lightness, and excellent wearing qualities to constitute an insufficient recom-

"Louis"

"Louis"

"I was, indeed, a 'happy thought'
it was, indeed, a 'happy thought'
its manufacturers to stamp it
with its own name on every yard,
for, having once made a trial of it,
we shall not desire to become the
purchasers of any other, and there
are so many new kinds in the market that there is plenty of Competition. Many ladies have adopted
the

LOUIS VELVETEEN

in place of real velvet for evening wear, and the list of colours in which it is manufactured is so long that every purchaser can suit her own complexion.

own complexion.

Ladies are respectfully informed that on and after this date all Louis Velveteen, both Black and the New Autumn and Winter Colours, have stamped on the back plain instructions for removing all creases, folding marks, &c., made in conveyance by rail, post, or other causes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

Who will send on inquiry, post free, the names of the nearest free whom the Genuine

Drapers from whom the Genuine "LOUIS" VELVETEEN can LOUIS " be obtained :J. H. FULLER, 92, Watling
Street, London, E.C.
JOHN FREEMAN, 20, Wicklow
Street, Dublin. Street, Dublin.
WILLIAM FIFE, 52, Glassford
Street, Glasgow.

NOTICE.—For Peter Robinson's Court and General Mourning Warehouse, "REGENT STREET" is the only one address.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS.

UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM, PETER ROBINSON'S Experienced Dressmakers and Milliners Travel to all parts of the Country, free of Expense to purchasers, with Dresses, Millinery, and a full assortment of made-up Articles of the Best and most suitable description. Also materials by the Yard, and supplied at the SAME PRICES as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent Street.

Mourning for Servants at unexceptionably low rates, at a great saving to large or small Families.

Funerals conducted in Town or Country at stated charges.

Address only to 256 to 262, REGENT STREET, LONDON, PETER ROBINSON'S.

PETER ROBINSON, OF REGENT STREET, INFORMS HIS CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT HE WILL COMMENCE HIS A NNUAL SALE

On MONDAY, January the 3rd.
Finding that his RICH and VALUABLE STOCK is unusually large at the end of the Year 1880, he has determined.

TO SELL IT OFF AT COST
PRICE,
And those Goods that are not quite fresh
at much below cost.
As this is really a genuine and large reduction
from the Original Prices
ALL THROUGH THE STOCK,
it will be much to the interest of his Customers
to make an early inspection.

Please Observe that this Announcement refers only to THE REGENT STREET SHOP, Nos. 256 to 262, REGENT STREET, W.

ELKINGTON & CO. ELECTRO PLATE.
SILVER PLATE.
CLOCKS and BRONZES.

ELKINGTON & CO. TESTIMONIAL PLATE.
CUTLERY, &c., &c.
Illustrated Catalogues post free.
ELKINGTON & CO.,22, Regent St.,or 42, Moorgate St.

PREEDOM from COUGHS in ten minutes is secured by Dr. LOCOCK'S PUI MONIC WAFERS.—They rapidly cure asthma, con sumption, and all disorders of the lungs.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF
RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c. in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post free for three stamps, on application to
1. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC
ESTABLISHMEN'T, 194, Regent Street, London, W.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT. SUBSTANTIAL Artistic Furniture OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM COURT

FURNISH THROUGHOUT. -OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77, and 79, Hampstead Road, near Tottenham Court Road, London. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Futnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pietures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. OETZMANN and CO.

THE "SANDRINGHAM" EASY CHAIR, full size, upholstered very soft and comfortable, suitable for any room, price 25s.; lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s. Also the "Sandringham" Couch, upholstered very soft and comfortable, price 2 guineas. Every one about to furnish should see these marvels of excellence and economy. Packed free and despatched same day on receipt of order per post.

OETZMANN and CO.

BEDDING DEPARTMENT.

Handsome 3 ft. 6 in. mahogany Chest of Drawers, with deep bottom drawer, 2 guineas; Spanish mahogany Wardrobes, from 5 guineas appwards. Bed-room Suites, enamelled imitation of amboyna, satin wood, and other handsome woods, consisting of wardrobe, chest of drawers, washstand, tollet table, tollet glass, best plate, 16 in. by 12 in., towel airer, three chairs, and pedestal toilet cupboard, all complete, for 6 guineas.

OETZMANN and CO.

TURKEY CARPETS. — OETZ-MANN and CO.—Turkey, Indian, and Persian Carpets and Rugs at greatly reduced price ist, with sizes and description, sent post free on application. Prices will be found much below those usually charged A quantity of Indian Rugs, 8s. 6d. each; some very handsome ditto, at 35s. to 45s.—OETZMANN and CO

RAILWAY WRAPPERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, &c.—OETZMANN and CO
have now on Show a large assortment of the above, all
wool, at 7s. 6d., 1cs. 6d., 1cs. 6d., 1cs. od., 2ts., and
gs. 6d. each; also Real Animal Skin Carriage Rugs,
Opossum, Racoon, Wolf, Bear, Leopard, Lion, &c., at
2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 guineas. Fur Foot Muffs, 4s. 9d.,
6s. 6d., 8s. 9d., and 1os. 6d. each. Orders per post
receive faithful attention in selection.

DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S EIDER and ARCTIC Down Quilts and Clothing combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable, with the least possible weight, and are warranted pure. O. and Co. sell only the best make, BOOTH and FOX'S, see Trade Mark on each article, Prices will be found below those usually charged for this favourite make. Reduced Price Lists post free OETZMANN and CO.

HANDSOME RUSSIAN TA.

PESTRY CURTAINS, with FRINGE BOR.

DERS, 3 yards long by 51 inches wide, 175. 6d.; 3½
yards, 105 9d.; 4 yards, 225. 6d. per pair; 3 yards long
by 75 inches wide, 255.; 3½ yards, 285. 6d.; 14 yards,
325. 6d. per pair. PATTERNS sent POST FREE on
application.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC CHINA, GLASS, &c.—
OETZMANN and CO. invite an inspection of their large display of ROYAL WORCESTER PORCELAIN, Royal Dersden China, Doutton Ware and Faience, Royal Sevres China, the New French Eleve China, Japanese and Chinese China, Nankin Illue and White China, the new Swiss decorated Faience, French and English Terra-cotta, and Parlan China Statuettes, Busts, &c., Royal Berlin China, Dutch Faience, Flemish Ware, Vallauris Pottery, Venetian and Iridescent Glass, also a large assortment of both English and Foreign Table and Ornamental Glass of every description; the latest Parisian designs in Clocks, Bronzes, and both ornamental and useful China, many of which are duplicates of goods exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. Catalogue forwarded post free.

OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPART-POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.—OETZMANN and CO.—ORDERS sent
per POST, whether large or small, receive prompt
and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or
any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient,
desirous of leaving the selection to the Firm, may rely
upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in
the selection. This Department is personally supervised
by a member of the Firm, and O. and Co. continually
receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of orders so entrusted.
Persons residing in Foreign Countries and the Colonies
will find great advantages by entrusting their orders to
O. and Co. For further particulars please see page 379
in Catalogue, sent free on application.

OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
POST FREE,
OETZMANN & CO.

TIAMPSTEAD ROAD.

HAMPSTEAD ROAD.

CURE

FOR

£500 FORFEIT to any purchaser of a bettle of POWELL'S EMBROCA-TION if the Testimonials published TION if the Testimonials published in its favour and signed by MALE, Right Hon, the late Earl of CLARENDON, K.G., Francess, Countess WALDE-GRAVE, Right Hon, the Countess of RADNOR.

Mrs. MARK WOOD, Mrs. General LAW-RENCE, and many other emigent persons, are

nad many other eminent persons are not genuine. The money refunded to any purchaser whose case this Embrocation will not reach. A Pamphlet with all particulars free to any address. POWELUS RHEU MATIC EMBROCATION is sold by Chemists throughout the World, in Bottles at is. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.—JOHN M. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor, Great Russell Street, London.

£500 FORFEIT. TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS, CLERGYMEN,

ACTORS, VOCALISTS, READERS

VOICE Asso will be paid by the undersigned to any purchaser of a bottle of HAN-FORD'S BRONCHITINE if the TESTIMONIALS are not genuine which are published in its favour and which are published in the formula of the testing of the testing

THE THROAT

THE CHEST

THE LUNGS

TESTIMONIALS are not genume which are published in its favour and signed by the most eminent CLERGY.

MEN, ACTORS, VOCALISTS, READERS, and PUBLIC SPEAK.
ERS. The cost of the Medicine will also be refunded to any purchase dissatisfied with its effect. Harford's Bronchitine cures all affections of the Throat and Vocal Organs without Internal medicine of any sort. Pamphlet, with Testimonicipal Chemists, Price, 2s. d. per Bottle. (But one size.) If not of sizing a per sizing and per si

Printed for the Proprietors by EDWARD JOSEPH MANS-FIELD, at 12, Millord Lane, and published by him at 200, Strand, both in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, Middles-2x.—1.AN. 22, 1831.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT

ETZMANN

69, 71, 73, 77, & 79, HAMPSTEAD ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, STREET POST, LARGE OR SMALL, RECEIVE PROMPT AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION IN THE SELECTION. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE



Lady's Easy Chair,

Ebonized and Gold in Plush Velvet, 31s. 6d.

A variety of similar styles and in various materials, from 16s. 6d. to 4 guineas.



Early English Writing Table.

bossed Leather Top, any colour. Ebonized, £3 13s. 6d.

A large variety of Library Tables, &c., in stock.

Handsome Chippendale Bracket, With 4 Bevelled Plates, 32 in. high, 20 in. wide, £2 5s. 6d.



Occasional Table,

3 ft. 3 in., 50s.

Card Table, same pattern, lined with Cloth, any colour, £4 45. A large vatiety of Early English Occasional Tables in stock, from 15s. 9d. upwards.



Stuffed Back Spanish Mahogany or Oak Chair.
Stuffed Hair and finished in best manner in
Leather, £1 18s.
Ditto, ditto, and covered in best Morocco, £25s.

CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, HAMPSTEAD ROAD, LONDON.

IMPERIAL VELVETEEN



sibility."

Ladies must see that my name is branded on the back, without which none are guaranteed. Any length cut.

EGERTON BURNETT No Agents.
No. 99, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET. No Agents.
Carriage paid to any Railway Station in England or Scot land, and to Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, on orders over 40s.

THE PERFECT FITTED BAG



THE PERFECT EMPTY BAG CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING,

LIGHT, STRONG, SECURE.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

FISHER, 188, Strand

CALICOS, FLANNELS, and BLAN KETS, direct from the Looms at prime cost. Patterns and Price Lists post free of a great variety of Household Goods. Carriage paid on 63 orders. The MANCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO.



See Papers in the Lancet, by Dr. Murrell, Dr. Ringer, Dr. Lush, and C. Bader, Esq., for testimony as to the remarkable efficacy of TONGA, and for the teord of numerous cases of severe Neuralgic Pair temoved by its use. See also Cover of Graphic of Jan. 1, 1881.

WALL PAPERS AT UNHEARD WALL PAPERS AT UNHEARD
OF PRICES. One of the Largest Stocks in
England. Over a million pieces at T. C. STOCK'S
Paperhanging Manufactory, 8, Victoria Street, Bristol.
Patterns post free. Beautiful designs. roo,000 pieces
at £3.17s. 6d. per ream of £80 pieces; 200,000 pieces
White Pulps, £5.15s.; 70,000 pieces Satins, 6½d. piece;
20,000 pieces Golds, 1s. 2d. piece. Any number of
pieces supplied.
This old established business to be disposed of.
2,000 gallons of Power's best Oak Varnish, 7s. per
gallon. Warranted good.

CAUTION. — BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK.

Why offend customers and defy the law by colourable imitations for extra profit? Heavy costs and damages awarded in every action. Genuine label reads, "Prepared by the Daughter of the late John Bond, 75, Southgate Road, London." No heating required. Insist on Bond's Crystal Palace Marking lab. Other actions pengling. Other actions pending.

ROWLAND WARD & CO., MATURALISIS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
166, PICCADILLY,
FACING BOND ST.



ANADIAN CANOES price £12 125.

CAUTION.—Our Mr. ROWLAND WARD is the only member of the long unrivalled and experienced WARD mily now left in the profession-

AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
JAMES LINDSAY & CO.
(LIMITED),
BLEACHERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND MERCHANTS.
BELFAST.
ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS.
TO paid on payers of Cs and unwards in value.

ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS.

will forward to any Railway Station, carriage paid on parcels of £5 and upwards in value.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, PHILOW LINENS,
SHIRTINGS, TOWELLINGS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS, Bordered and Hem-stitched, Plain and Embroidered,
in White and Coloured, the production of their own Looms, at Wholesale Prices.

PRICE LISTS AND PATTERNS POST, FREE

JAMES LINDSAY & COMPANY (Limited). BELFAST.

The Subscriber begs to call attion to his Superior Blend of the above, consisting of the products of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and guaranteed Five Years old.

40s. per dozen (2 gallons), Case and Bottles included. Sent Carriage Paid on receipt of Cheque or P.O. Order.

JAMES M. DOUGLAS, Wine Merchant, 18, Howe Street, Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1825.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER

In Bottles, 1s. 6d., 3s., 4s. 6d., 6s. LONDON. STRAND,

Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

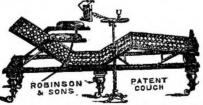
KINAHAN'S PURE, MILD, and MELLOW. DELICIOUS and MOST WHOLESOME.
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.
Dr. HASSALL says—"Soft and Mellow, Pure, well Matured, and of very Excellent Quality."

> The Gold Medal Dublin Exhibition, 1865 20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

EXCELLENT CHRISTMAS AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

WHISKY.



EXCELLENT **PRESENTS** FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

No home should be without one of these Invaluable Couches. To the Sick they will prove a positive lessing, and their construction serves all the purposes of a Lounge for those in the best of health. They are a usury in Health and a Necessity in Sickness. See Testimonials.



STERLING SILVER.

ELECTRO SILVER.

FINE CUTLERY.

20,000 PRESENTS.

Illustrated Catalogues Free.

LONDON.

OXFORD STREET (76, 77, & 78), W., & MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY. PECIALITIES, PRESENTATION, AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, &c.



Sanior) Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. "Has almost the delicacy of salad oil."—British Medical Journal. "Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it."—Lancet. "No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed."—Medical Press and Circular. "It is a great boon to get such an oil."—Practitioner. Sold only in Imperial quarter pints, 1s. 4d.; half pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark (a Plough). Of all chemists.

DR. ACLAND presents his compliments to Messrs, Robinson, and in answer to their request that he would allow them to give his opinion of their Patent Couch, he has to say, that the one which he received from them was in all respects satisfactory to him. It is of a most convenient size for a sick room; is easily moved and is readily adjusted. It is in good taste, and made of good material, and is altogether the best Couch of the kind preadily adjusted. It is in good taste, and made of good material, and is altogether the best Couch of the kind DR. ACLAND, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford; Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford; Hon. Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Illustrated Catalogues of all kinds of Invalid Furniture free on application to Floral Designs, and many other charming subjects, daily from all parts. Price only 1s. 1½d., post free, honestly worth double. 12 fine Novelty Importers, Ipswich. CHAIRS SELF-PROPELLING INVALID CHAIRS, AND CO.'S SELF LAVERTON

STRONG, AND SUITED FOR USE INDOORS OR OUT. STREET AND BRIDGE STREET, BRISTOL.

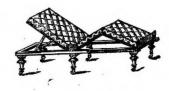












Birch, 27s. 6d.

Mahogany, £4 7s. 6d.

APPLY FOR LAVERTON AND CO.'S ILLUSTRATED SHEET OF SPECIALITIES FOR USE OF INVALIDS, GRATIS AND POST FREE. MANUFACTURERS BY STEAM POWER. UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MANUFACTURERS; MOST EXTENSIVE IN WEST OF ENGLAND MUCH LOWER IN PRICE THAN LONDON HOUSES. QUALITY GUARANTEED. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, NEARLY 1,200 ENGRAVINGS, POST FREE FOR 12 STAMPS.



Chair. Spring Seat very comfortable, for Lady's use, £1 175. 6d. FURNISH THROUGHOUT

OETZMANN & CO. HAMPSTEAD ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, DRAPERY, FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, CHINA, CLASS, ETC., ETC.

Orders per post receive prompt and faithful attention. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE POST FREE.



Ebonized Early English Occasional Table. , fr 158.



EXHILARATING, YET NON-ALCOHOLIC. A DELICIOUS SPARKLING MOST BEVERAGE:

ZOEDONE

May be taken continuously as a substitute for alcoholic liquors with the most beneficial results, its qualities being refreshing, stimulating, and invigorating.

ZOEDONE

Is Life-Renewing and Health-



ZOEDONE wins in a canter.

Price, including bottles and packings free on rails at Wrexham, 6s. 6d. per dozen in half-champagne bottles—in six-dozen cases; 12s. per dozen in large champagne bottles—in three dozen cases. A nd packings free on rails at Wrexham, os. od. per dozen in anal-changagite on smaller cases.

Small extra charge in smaller cases.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS, WINE MERCHANTS, AND GROCERS. BEWARE OF THE NUMEROUS WORTHLESS IM

ZOEDONE COMPANY. LIMITED, WREXHAM; LONDON OFFICE, 25, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C.

GENERAL DEPOT FOR FRANCE—7, RUE ROYALE, PARIS. BEWARE OF THE NUMEROUS WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

34s. 6d. to 40s. each.

SCINDE RUGS. 4s. 11d. each.

RAY and MILES, 23, Oxford St., W.

"ON SALE ALL THE YEAR ROUND."

SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN (Plymouth) devote their attention to the production of pure Wool Materials for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, and warn the public to BEWARE of imitations of their Royal Devonshire Serge, which is declared by the QUEEN to have MG RIVAL EITHER IN APPEARANCE OR UTILITY.

"As Filers. [Scissors. 9. Paper Knife.

10. Pen Extractor.

11. Three-inch Measure.

12. Ruler, &c.

The uses to which this most ingenious article can be applied on emergencies are innumerable. Novelty and extreme utility are its special recommendations. They give universal satisfaction, and are pronounced by the press as a "COMPANION" to be invaluable. Sent post free in sheath, Polished Steel, 2s. 8d.; Nickel Plated, 3s. 8d.; Gold Plated, 4s. 8d. Handson William and Embroidery.

The uses to which this most ingenious article can be applied on emergencies are innumerable. Novelty and extreme utility are its special recommendations. They give universal satisfaction, and are pronounced by the press as a "COMPANION" to be invaluable.

Sent post free in sheath, Polished Steel, 2s. 8d.; Nickel Plated, 3s. 8d.; Gold Plated, 4s. 8d. Handson William and Embroidery in the Transport of the production of pure wool Materials for Ladies' and Replied on emergencies are innumerable. Novelty and extreme utility are its special recommendations. They give universal satisfaction, and are pronounced by the press as a "COMPANION" to be invaluable.

Sent post free in sheath, Polished Steel, 2s. 8d.; Gold Plated, 4s. 8d. Handson Plane and Embroidery in the Country in the pressure its special recommendations of the production of pure wool Materials for Ladies' and Replied on emergencies are innumerable. Novelty and extreme utility are its special recommendations of the production of the produ

AS SOLD BY SPEARMAN & SPEARMAN, Serge Factors, Plymouth.



will serve the purpose of
TWELVE very useful articles.
5. [7. Small Screwdriver.
8. Ink Eraser.
10. Pen Extractor.
11. Three-inch Measure.
12. Ruler, &c. Button-hole Scissors. Cigar-Cutter. Gas Pliers. Nail and E [Scissors.



PATENT "AUSTRIA" SKATE.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN SKATES.

Fastens itself by stepping into it, one screw only in the whole skate, impossible to unlasten itself.

Ask your frommonger for List, or the Sole Agents.

SELIG, SONNENTHAL, and CO.,

85, Queen Victoria Street,

London, E.C.

">MURSERY DIAPER

ZOEDONE.

IF YOU WOULD BE HEALTHY,

IF YOU WOULD BE CHEERFUL

IF YOU WOULD BE VIGOROUS.

since

Phosphorus no

IF YOU WOULD BE WISE,

". Without

Thought."

The bulk of linen goods of the present day have three-fourths of their original wearing properties destroyed by the modern cheap and rapid system of bleaching with very strong chemicals. The OLD BLEACH LINEN COMPANY, Manufacturers and Bleachers, have revived the old safe bleaching system of the last generation, and their goods will wear equal to the old homespun linen of 50 years ago.

No goods are guaranteed except they are stamped with the registered Trade Mark, "Old Bleach goods can be had by the public from all first-class drapes in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other important towns.

Can be had (by drapers only) from the OLD BLEACH LINEN COMPANY, Randalstown, net Belfast, or through their Agents, BURNS & SPEER, 39, Foster Lane, Cheapside; W. T. BURNS Knaresbro'; J. MEIKLEJOHN, 68, Trongate, Glasgow.

N.B. If the Public have any difficulty in obtaining the Old Bleach Linen goods in country districts, the address of Drapers who keep them will be furnished on application.

ASK FOR

218, REGENT

STREET,

LONDON W.

As had qualities are often substituted. The genuine is used by the Laundresses of the PRINCESS OF WALES AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGE



(By Royal Letters Patent). TREASURE

INVENTED BY A LADY WHO FELT THE NECESSITY OF SUCH AN ARTICLE FOR HER OWN USE.

To preserve Walls, Painted Ceilings, Pictures, &c., from "Soot" during the process of Chimney Sweeping, and to save the labour and time usually expended in covering up and removing Furniture, Pictures, &c., in preparation for this unpleasant process. This Apparatus perfectly accomplishes its object, and is put up and taken down in ten minutes, and when taken to pieces occupies very little space. It is very simple, durable, not breakable, and cannot be put out of order. By means of it the handsomest room can have its chimney swept (if necessary during the winter) without removing or covering up drapery, and with only the partial turning back of the Carpet, which in the winter cannot be taken out to be beafen or shaken. Even the Chimney in the Chamber of Invalidation of the country of the cou

"Pay a visit to Messrs. LIBERTY and CO.'s, where there is a wealth of Oriental fabrics."-Queen.

Nagpore Silk for ARTISTIC GOWNS, in choice and rare colours, 25s. per piece of about 7 yds. Sample Hemmed Squares of Nagpore Silks, for neckerchiefs, &c., 34 in. square,

MYSORE GOLD PRINTED SILK

for EVENING ROBES, rare and artistic designs, from 35s per piece of about 7 yards, 34 in. wide.

CORAH SILK, in natural undyed shades of crême, from 17s. 6d. to 25s. per piece of about 7 yards, 35 in. wide.

RUM-CHUNDER SILK, SOFT, IVORY WHITE, and Soft Pure Black, for RECEPTION TOILETTES, from 30s. to 70s. per piece of about 7 yards, 34 in. wide.

For Morning, Evening, and Reception Robes.

AND JAPAN MERCHANTS. **PATTERNS** POST FREE.

"The fashionable material for winter wear." - Court Journal.

Manufactured specially for Messrs. LIBERTY and CO. from pure Indian Wool, and woven in this country, by which means the softness, lightness, and warmth of the Indian Cashmere is combined with the regular texture and durability of European fabrics.

IN ARTISTIC AND USEFUL SHADES,

Comprising Persian Pink, Venetian Red, Ochre Yellow, Sapphire and Peacock Blue, Sage Olive and Willow-Green, Soft Brown, Warm Grey, Drab, Old Gold, &c.

"The result of the combination is most happy."—Queen.
"The best costume material of the present season."—Court

Circular.
"The latest novelty in art fabric."—The Artist.

Price 21s. and 25s. per piece of 9 yds., 27 in. wide.

